"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow; moderate south winds
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,015. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

EXTRA SESSION SEEMS ASSURED

Democrats High in Authority Confidently Promise Immediate Tariff Revision.

ALL FOR SPEAKER CLARK

Faith Put in Leader Underwood, Whose Hand Will Draw the Bill, to Steer It Through.

GOV. WILSON KEEPS SILENCE

But Circumstances Lead to the Conclusion That No Opposition to the Plans Will Come from Him.

Some of the steps to be taken by the Democratic Party in carrying out its programme of reform have been practically decided upon, it was said yesterday on high authority. Here are three of them:

An extra session of the Sixty-third Congress to revise downward the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill, which was one of the great issues of the pre-election campaign.

The continuation of Champ Clark as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The continuation of Oscar W. Underwood as majority leader of the House of Representatives.

Gov. Wilson, at his home in Princeton, has steadfastly refused to comment on his plans. He has followed out the course of listening to all suggestions and remaining silent himself, but there are many things which lead to the conclusion that the President-elect is in sympathy with the course proposed. In remaining silent the Governor is clinging to the declarations he made in his campaign speeches. He declared then that there would be no immediate upheaval; that nothing would be done to cause disquiet among honest business men. The problems that confront the country then, he said, would receive the deepest consideration and thought, and that is exactly the course he is pursuing now in refraining from commiting himself to an extra session.

But those Democratic leaders who recall the condemnation that Gov. Wilson called down upon the framers of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill in his speeches have little doubt as to his ultimate stand on a special session. He declared then unequivocally for an immediate revision and for the purging of the tariff schedules of special privilege. If both houses of Congress backed him up, he promised the people of the country such a reform measure, and leaders willing to talk about it do not believe that the President-elect will consider delaying the tariff revision for a year or more until the next regular session of Congress.

"Original Wilson men," among them United States Senator-elect William Hughes of New Jersey, Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, and National Chairman William F. McCombs, make no secret of their belief that Champ Clark, who was one of the strongest opponents of Gov. Wilson at the Baltimore Convention, but accepted his defeat and joined in working for the Governor's success at the polls, is the one to succeed himself as Speaker. He carried his State, Missouri, for Wilson by nearly 200,000. Four years ago the State was carried by President Taft.

Much confidence is placed in Leader Underwood's ability to steer the new Tariff bill through. As Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee his will be the principal hand in making it.

While Democratic leaders are speaking confidently of the extra session and the work to be done, Gov. Wilson is not to be budged from the position he took immediately after election, which is to say nothing new. But while he has not given his official sanction to such a plan, the supporters of the programme outlined point to the fact that there is not the slightest indication from him of any opposition.

As to the make-up of the Governor's Cabinet there has been less talk within the past few days. No one is attempting to offer an authoritative forecast as to the official family. It probably will not be known until the Governor makes his own announcement.

Before coming to a decision the Governor is going to seek the advice of men prominent in the Democratic Party, just as he did at Sea Girt when he was reaching a decision as to the committee to direct his campaign for the Presidency. Then he consulted with William F. McCombs, William G. McAdoo, Senator Gore, and many other Democratic leaders, and heard all arguments before making any announcement. That, so the leaders believe, will be the course he will follow now.

These leaders probably will be called in for consultation immediately after the Governor's return from his vacation, or possibly while he is away.

Chairman William F. McCombs returned to New York last night after a two days' rest at Princeton. He is planning to go on a vacation himself soon.

PRAYER FOR WILSON.

Congregation Joins In While the President-elect Is at the Service.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 10.—While party leaders and others prominent in the world of politics have, as President-elect Woodrow Wilson expressed it to-night, "shown the singular thoughtfulness to leave me in seclusion," he has received many telegrams offering advice about his Cabinet. Gov. Wilson clung to his policy of silence and wouldn't tell who the suggestions were from or anything about the recommendations made.

Gov. Wilson avoided questions about

Continued on Page 5.

BALLOONIST HELD AS SPY.

Watts, in Dusseldorf II., Was Detained by Russian Police.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 11.—John Wattes, the American balloonist, who arrived in Berlin from Russia, received very rough treatment, he says, and had a very trying experience on the balloon Dusseldorf II, owing to a terrific gale. He descended at a place called Pskow, 300 versts from St. Petersburg. When the balloon struck the earth a corner of the basket hit Watts on the head. At first he feared his skull was fractured. Peasants crowded round him and refused to help. They searched the balloon and seized a bottle of champagne and another of American whisky.

When the police arrived Watts and his companion were arrested on suspicion of being German spies and taken before the Governor, who was very polite, but spoke no English.

His little son acted as interpreter. The Governor declared that Watts's passport papers were questionable, as they read "Fly in the Kansas City," when the name on the balloon was Dusseldorf II. Furthermore the passport was not properly visèd by the Russian Consul at Stuttgart. Watts, not being allowed to fly in his American balloon, entered in the Stuttgart contest, used the Dusseldorf II. The Russian Consul neglected to put the proper name on the passport. After being held for five days Watts and his companion were released, but had to deposit 50 rubles to guarantee the shipment of the balloon to Stuttgart. Watts sails for America on the General Grant on Nov. 16.

PLANS LONGEST AIR TRIP.

Gray of Boston Expects to Fly with Passenger from That City to Seattle.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—In celebration of his first anniversary as an aviator George A. Gray of Boston, holder of several aviation records, both for skill and endurance, plans a Boston-Seattle flight, carrying in his machine a passenger, who will be his mechanician, Chauncey Redding.

Gray's feat, if accomplished, will be the greatest of its kind on record; for, by the completion of the journey, he will not only hold the endurance title, but the speed record as well, the former by reason of the length of the trip and the latter because he expects to fly from Boston to Chicago in twenty-four hours without alighting once.

"My plan may seem impossible to the layman," said Gray, "but after long consideration and close study I am convinced it is entirely feasible. In the first place it entails a trip of more than 4,000, nearly 5,000 miles, to be exact, counting digressions from the main line between Boston and Seattle.

"As they used to say on the plains, I shall ride light; that is, there will be nothing on the machine but what is absolutely necessary to sustain flight. Of course, on the first leg—the longest of all—that from this city of Chicago, we plan to carry along some sandwiches. But outside of such a light lunch, there will be nothing doing in the eating line for either of us until we reach the Windy City.

"For the trip I shall have two Burgess-Wright biplanes, one to be used regularly, the other in case of emergency; and the last referred to will be as fully equipped as the one we shall leave Boston in for Chicago.

"We shall be able to carry forty gallons of gasoline, and this should sustain us for the first-planned leg of the trip. The start will be made in April."

COAL $7 A TON TO-DAY.

Dealer Blames Consumers for Abnormal Demand—No Real Scarcity.

To-day will see an advance of 25 cents a ton in the retail cost of anthracite coal, according to dealers in this city, but in a statement issued yesterday by the committee of anthracite operators the advance is not indicative of an impending coal famine. The wholesale cost of coal advances regularly each year according to a certain cycle, it is explained, and the larger mining companies are holding absolutely to their circular prices. They have not advanced prices to those dealers to whom they sell, and, according to the official statement of the committee, they have no intention of doing so.

"Some of the independent operators," continues the statement, "are selling their output at a premium—that is, at a price above the circular. The retail dealers who advance the price to their customers do so, in many instances, because they are paying a premium to such operators for some part of the coal they handle."

A retail dealer said last night that the advance of 25 cents a ton would be general to-day, and that the prevailing price would be $7. He attributed the advance not only to a scarcity of supply, but also to the fact that consumers had delayed the purchase of fuel supplies so long because of mild weather, with the result that the demand is now much above the normal for this time of year.

THIEF IN POLICEMAN'S HOME.

Patrolman Downs Him After a Fight and Takes Him to Station.

Burglars who have recently been operating rather extensively in Williamsburg showed yesterday that they had no fears of the police force by entering the home of Policeman Henry Elseman at 1,070 Myrtle Avenue, who is stationed in the Elizabeth Street Station, Manhattan. Early yesterday morning he was awakened by a noise in the kitchen of his apartment on the third floor. He got out of bed, and, peering into the kitchen, saw a man attempting to enter the window from the fire escape. Elseman quietly put on his clothes and waited for his visitor. As the man entered the bedroom Elseman grabbed him. The intruder fought savagely, but Elseman finally managed to subdue him. He took his captive to the Vernon Avenue Station, where the prisoner said he was Richard Rosowitz, 19 years old, of Philadelphia.

While the man's pedigree was being taken Policeman Charles Wise entered the station house, dragging two young men. They said that their names were James Meekan, 17 years old, of 531 Gates Avenue, and William Murphy, 19 years old, of 649 Marcy Avenue. Both the policeman and his prisoners carried several bruises. Policeman Wise said that he had caught the two young men robbing the school of Abraham Loesbey, at De Kalb and Tompkins Avenues. When cornered they fought the officer and had him down on the floor, when Wise drew his gun. They then submitted to arrest.

BUTTER—VERY BEST—87c. LB.
You are sure of fresh butter from Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.'s stores in Greater New York. —Adv.

$10,000,000 FUND FOR BELL PENSIONS

All the 175,000 Workers of New Telegraph-Telephone Combination Benefit by Huge Grant.

CARE OF FAMILIES INCLUDED

Sick Benefits Also Conceded and Liberal Provisions in Case of Accident—No Assessments.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated companies will announce this morning the availability on Jan. 1 of a fund of $10,000,000 for pensions, sick benefits, and life insurance for the 175,000 employes of the Bell System and associated interests and their families and dependents, amounting altogether to a total of more than 250,000 persons. The fund will be created from year to year by annual appropriations by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated companies, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company.

Persons who have seen the plans for the distribution of the fund describe them as among the most liberal and comprehensive ever inaugurated. President T. N. Vail has provided combined benefits for superannuation, sickness, and accident for every employe.

This provision has been made entirely at the expense of the various companies interested, without contributions of any sort from the employes themselves. The plan also admits of the free change of an employe from one company to another with full credit for combined terms of service.

The terms by which provisions are made for the needs of age, illness, accident, and death, as summarized in the official statement of the companies to be made public to-day, are as follows:

PENSIONS.

Male employes who have reached the age of 60 years, and who have been twenty years or more in service, may retire on pensions. They may be retired at the option of the company when they have reached the age of 55 years, and have been twenty-five years or more in service. The pension age of female employes is in each case five years younger than that of male employes. Any employe who has been thirty years in service, regardless of age, may be pensioned on the approval of the President of the company.

The amount of the pension is automatically based on the years of service and the amount of pay, and will be 1 per cent. of the average annual pay for ten years, multiplied by the number of years of service. Therefore, a man who had been thirty years in service would get 30 per cent. of the average salary which he had been receiving during his last ten years of service. No pension will be less than $20 a month.

ACCIDENT DISABILITY BENEFITS.

In the case of accidents occurring in and due to the performance of work for the company, the employe will receive for total disability full pay for thirteen weeks, and half pay for the remainder of disability up to six years.

If the disability is temporary, he will receive full pay for thirteen weeks, and half pay until able to earn a livelihood, not exceeding six years.

SICKNESS DISABILITY BENEFITS.

Employes who are disabled by sickness or accident outside of the regular course of duty after ten years or more in service will receive full pay for thirteen weeks and half pay for thirty-nine weeks; if from five to ten years in service, full pay for thirteen weeks and half pay for thirteen weeks; if from two to five years in service, full pay for four weeks and half pay for nine weeks. In the case of employes who have not been in two years in service, heads of departments will be permitted the same discretion as heretofore, in continuing pay during temporary illness.

LIFE INSURANCE.

In the case of death resulting from accident in and due to performance of work for the company, an insurance amounting to three years' pay will be paid to the dependents of the employe, the maximum payment being $5,000.

In the case of death resulting from sickness or from accident outside of business, the payment will be one year's pay for employes who have been ten years or more in service, and one-half of one year's pay for employes who have been from five to ten years in service, the maximum payment being $2,000.

If any State statutes provide for more liberal compensation than is provided under the benefit plan, the statutory provision will prevail. Where the employes have legal rights, as in some accident cases, they will have the option of rejecting such rights or accepting the company's benefits.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has set aside from its surplus a fund which provides for those whom it directly employs, and also provides a reserve, upon which, under conditions, the various associated companies may draw. This fund is supplemented by funds set aside by each company. The total appropriations will aggregate something more than $10,000,000. The benefits, it is estimated, will cost annually about $1,000,000 more than the present payments on this account.

The administration of the funds will be in the hands of employes' benefit committees of five, to be appointed by the Board of Directors of each company. The committee of each associated company will have jurisdiction over the benefits of employes of that company.

The Employes' Benefit Committee of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company will have general jurisdiction over the plan for the entire system and specific authority as to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's employes' benefits.

The total yearly pay of the 175,000 employes amounts to about $115,000,000.

NEW VANDERBILT YACHT.

W. K., Jr.'s, Tarantula to be Launched Next Month for Southern Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, new motor yacht, the Tarantula, which is being built in Neponset by George Lawty & Sons, will be launched about the middle of next month, and the old Tarantula, which was built in England and is now being used by Mr. Vanderbilt, will be sold.

The new yacht will be 128 feet long, a trifle shorter than the old yacht, and will be equipped with two 265-horsepower gasoline engines and will be able to carry 5,000 gallons of water and 9,000 gallons of gasoline. She will be built of steel and be schooner rigged.

The yacht will have a speed of sixteen knots. The staterooms will be large and well lighted. The cabin and stateroom fittings are to be very elaborate, and every modern convenience will be installed.

Mr. Vanderbilt's bathroom is forward, and aft of that is his stateroom, finished in rosewood, and then a large living room finished in English oak. A guests' stateroom, finished in satinwood, is directly aft of the living room. The fuel tanks are the next aft, and then come the engine room and two staterooms for guests, the officers' rooms, the galley, and the crew's quarters.

There are two steel deckhouses finished in teakwood, and a chartroom and two shower baths are forward. The dining room is in the after deckhouse.

As soon as the yacht is completed it is Mr. Vanderbilt's intention to start on a cruise to South America. He will be accompanied by a party of friends, and a long stay will be made in southern waters.

Panama Canal Zone—Guatemala—Honduras Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Solid Pullman train New York to New Orleans, connecting with steamships sailing twice weekly to Panama, Canal Zone, and Central American points. Information, New York Office 264 Fifth Ave., Cor. 25th St.—Adv.

PICTURES OF THE SUFFRAGE PARADE

The **Pictorial Section** of next Sunday's Times will contain interesting flash-light photographs of Saturday's big demonstration.

TO TAKE UP CUDGELS FOR STANDARD OIL

Washington Government Will Protest Against German Blow at Two American Concerns.

A MONOPOLY IS PROPOSED

German Banks Which Have Invested in Outside Fields Are Behind the German Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—While the matter has not progressed to the point of a formal diplomatic protest, it is practically certain that Germany and the United States will lock horns soon over the contemplated intention of the Berlin Government to grant a monopoly in the purchase and distribution of illuminating oil within the empire to a group of banks in that country. American interests, as represented by heavy investments of the Standard Oil Company and the Pure Oil Company, are threatened with serious injury and possible ultimate extinction, and enough has developed to indicate that this Government may interpret Germany's course as a violation of treaty rights.

Although the Taft Administration might find itself embarrassed from a political viewpoint in being called on to take up cudgels in defense of such an unpopular institution as the Standard Oil Company, it is expected to fight the Standard's battle with all the vigor that would be shown in protecting the interests of any other American concern. Whatever may be conditions in the United States, in Germany the Standard is not monopolistic, but is to be made the victim of monopoly.

In those German newspapers that are conducting what is understood to be an inspired campaign, one of the main arguments in favor of the proposed monopolistic measure is that the bill is intended merely to follow the efforts in America to curtail an alleged dangerous trust. The bill will be presented to the Reichstag when it assembles this month. That it will be enacted into law seems certain. It will grant to a company backed by a combination of German banks a monopoly for thirty years in the purchase and distribution of illuminating oil. The immediate effect of this legislation would be to curtail the importations of the Standard Oil and the Pure Oil Companies about 20 per cent., with the prospect of a still further reduction.

As the proposition is now understood, the bill is designed to make profitable the investments of two German banks in the oil fields of Roumania and Galicia. These investments have not been productive of dividends, partly because the Galician and Roumanian oil cannot be refined to the degree of purity of which the American product is capable, and also because the organizations maintained in Germany by the Standard and the Pure Oil Companies are much more elaborate and efficient than the organization of the German banks.

The Deutsche Bank, under the Presidency of Herr von Gwinner, who is the moving spirit in the monopolistic enterprise, has invested approximately $10,000,000 in the Roumanian oil fields. The oil investments of the Disconto Gesellschaft in Roumania and Galicia amount to $8,568,000. The Galician and Roumanian fields together with those of Russia and Siberia, upon which the monopoly intends to draw, will supply only about 40 per cent. of the illuminating oil required in Germany. This oil is of such poor quality that the German consumers will not use it unless it is mixed with American oil. The proposed bill fixes an arbitrary maximum price at which the monopolistic company may sell, and would thus enable it to dispose of its product at a large profit instead of at a loss, as at present.

In spite of the higher cost of production, the payment of transportation charges from interior points in the United States to Germany and the payment of the German duy of 5½ cents per gallon, the Standard Oil and the Pure Oil Companies sell American oil in Germany at lower rates than inferior European oils bring.

The movers in the German enterprise realize that they cannot supply the demand for illuminating oil in the empire unless they import from the United States. Approximately 60 per cent. of American oil will be required. Through American diplomatic and Consular offices in Germany the roundabout information has come that for the last year representatives of German capitalists have been endeavoring to get hold of a majority of the stock of the Pure Oil Company of Philadelphia and the Gulf Refining Company of Port Arthur, Texas. Little is known here of these negotiations beyond the fact that they have been in progress and that amounts surprisingly large have been offered.

What the course of the United States will be in this important affair has not appeared. Officials are reticent in that connection. Generally, however, the Washington Government is bound to take notice of the case in a diplomatic way.

There is no contention by Germany that the bill is intended to protect the production of oil in the German Empire. It is not asserted that Germany produces any oil. The justification of the German Government for the creation of the potash monopoly, which created some friction with the United States, was that the monopoly was necessary to conserve the almost depleted potash fields of the empire. Apparently the only object of the proposed bill is to make profitable German investments in the oil regions of Galicia and Roumania.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The Chronicle says to-day: "After years of strenuous efforts to obtain control of independent oil companies operating in California and on the Pacific Coast, that they might successfully combat the Standard Oil Company in the struggle for supremacy in the Asiatic and European business, the Shell interests of London, England, headed by Sir Marcus Samuel, Chairman and dominant official of the Shell Transportation Company, virtually have completed a deal whereby they will take over the Union Oil Company of California and the outputs of the General Petroleum Company and the independent oil producers." The deal involves $5,000,000, it is said.

720,000 Scotch High Balls Arrive.

The Anchor liner Caledonia arrived yesterday from Glasgow with 200 cabin passengers and 5,000 cases of Scotch whiskey in her hold, which, counting twelve bottles to the case and twelve pigs of whiskey to the bottle, will make 720,000 highballs. She had fine weather and made a quick run. Capt. Wadsworth said that he was well north, but saw no ice anywhere except on the saloon tables.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS world's famous tonic, delicious flavoring, all desserts.—Adv.

BRYCE HAS RESIGNED, HE NOTIFIES TAFT

British Ambassador, at 74, Desires to Quit Public Life on Account of Age.

SIR C. SPRING-RICE CHOSEN

British Minister at Stockholm, Who Once Served in Washington as Secretary, to Head Embassy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Right Hon. James Bryce, the British Ambassador, has notified President Taft that he has tendered his resignation to his Government, and will return to England. No date has been set for the retirement of the Ambassador. That will remain to be settled by the British Government.

Mr. Bryce has been credited with contemplating this action for a year or more. Prior to his recent trip to Australia and New Zealand, it was reported that he intended to retire to private life soon after he resumed his post in Washington.

Just before Mr. Bryce's arrival here from his Australasian tour, on which he was accompanied by Mrs. Bryce, a question was asked in the House of Commons as to the rumors that Mr. Bryce would leave the Diplomatic Service. The response of Sir Edward Grey, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that Mr. Bryce would return to his duties in Washington was taken as a denial.

It has been the understanding in Washington that if Mr. Bryce should resign it would be for the purpose of spending the remainder of his days in Great Britain and devoting himself to writing and, perhaps, to a limited degree of public service. But the Ambassador's intentions, if he meant to relinquish his official duties, as long ago as when the rumors affecting him were started, did not become known in any authoritative way.

It became known to-night that Mr. Bryce's main, and perhaps his sole, reason for his intention to retire was that he felt that advancing years entitled him to give up the burden of a public career. He is 74 years old, but to all appearances is still hale and hearty. He has been in Washington as British Ambassador since February, 1907. This was his first diplomatic post, and it was said at the time of his appointment that his selection was intended as a compliment to the United States, in whose government and people Mr. Bryce had shown a deep interest.

News was received from London to-night that Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice had been chosen as Mr. Bryce's successor. He is well known in Washington, having served here when he was plain Mr. Spring-Rice as one of the Secretaries of the British Embassy. He was very popular in society, and made many friends in the official and residential social circle.

Panama Question Pending.

When Ambassador Bryce called at the White House yesterday to inform President Taft that he had tendered the resignation, it was supposed that the purpose of his visit was to discuss with the President the British protest against the action of Congress in granting free passage to American coastwise vessels through the Panama Canal. This is the most important pending diplomatic question between Great Britain and the United States.

The protest was laid before the State Department last Summer in the absence of Ambassador Bryce on his antipodean trip, and yesterday was the first opportunity afforded to the Ambassador to bring the subject to the attention of this Government. It is expected that Mr. Bryce will enter into exchanges on the subject with Secretary of State Knox when the latter returns to Washington. Mr. Knox will probably be here to-morrow.

No statement on the subject of Mr. Bryce's resignation was forthcoming from the British Embassy this evening. Formal announcement will probably be made through the medium of The Official Gazette in London, or by Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons. It is understood here that in tendering his resignation, Mr. Bryce expressed a desire that it be accepted without delay.

Great Britain was the first foreign power to send an Ambassador to Washington. It was in 1856 when Sir John Paunceforte, afterward Lord Paunceforte of Preston, held the rank of Minister in this capital and was elevated to the rank of Ambassador in accordance with the example set by a law of Congress providing Ambassadorial rank in the American diplomatic service. Until Lord Pauncefote's death on May 24, 1903, he was the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

The present Dean is Baron Hengelmuller, the Austrian Ambassador, but his retirement from this post has been gazetted and he will be succeeded as Dean by J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who was a member of the famous "tennis Cabinet" at the White House in the Roosevelt Administration. In point of service in Washington, Mr. Bryce ranked next to M. Jusserand, and would have been entitled to the Deanship if M. Jusserand had been recalled from Washington.

Mr. Bryce Very Popular.

Mr. Bryce has been very popular here on account of his great interest in and knowledge of American affairs. His appointment as Ambassador in Washington was very pleasing to this Government, and he was the recipient of many courtesies upon his arrival here, which were intended to show appreciation of his selection. He has been in great demand as a lecturer and orator since coming to this country, and is regarded as one of the happiest afterdinner speakers ever heard in this city.

After the publication of his most notable literary work, "The American Commonwealth," it was said of Mr. Bryce that he knew more of the structure and constitutional history of the United States Government than most educated Americans. His latest work, published very recently, was an account of his experiences during a tour of South America.

The so-called progressive movement in American politics was intensely interesting to Mr. Bryce, and he devoted much study and attention to it. Since his residence here as a British Ambassador he has sought to perfect his knowledge of American institutions and tendencies, and devoted much study to the proceedings in Congress and to political affairs generally.

LONDON SURPRISED.

Grey Had Given the Impression That the Ambassador Would Not Resign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 11.—The first news of Mr. Bryce's retirement, which was received here through Washington dispatches published in late editions of this morning's papers, came as unexpectedly to the English public as to the American, although it was understood that the Ambassador was anxious to obtain relief from his post as soon as the outstanding questions between the United States and Great Britain had been settled.

There had been persistent rumors in the past few months that he had actually resigned and his successor nomi-

Continued on Page 4.

ANARCHISTS POISON ENEMIES

Italians Arrested in Switzerland on Charge of Killing Milanese.

GENEVA, Nov. 10.—An alleged Anarchist plot to poison property owners in Milan in revenge for anti-Anarchist activities has been unearthed by the police of Milan as the result of a number of mysterious deaths there. The victims all succumbed to a powerful poison which, it was subsequently discovered, was contained in letters sent by post from Switzerland purporting to inclose a harmless specific for the cure of a common malady.

Investigation showed that the letters were mailed from Lugano, and an Italian chemist known to be the associate of Anarchists was arrested at that city. Six other Italians have been arrested in Switzerland, including Luigi Dainesi, formerly editor of the Anarchist paper Agitation, who was taken into custody in Geneva this morning.

Two of Dainesi's friends, who came from Milan to warn him that a warrant for his arrest had been issued, are being sought by Italian detectives, who are cooperating with the Swiss police.

NO PORTFOLIO FOR CLARK.

Speaker Says He Would Not Accept Post in Wilson's Cabinet.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Nov. 10.—Speaker Champ Clark to-night declared that he would not be a member of President Wilson's Cabinet.

"Even were such a position offered me I would prefer to remain where I am," he said.

Mr. Clark will speak at the opening of the Arkansas State Fair here to-morrow.

HOODLUM KILLS POLICEMAN.

Chicago Officer Had Broken Up a Gathering of Gangsters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Charles Jones, a policeman, was shot and killed here today in attempting to break up a gathering of west side hoodlums, among whom the police say were a number of former associates of the murderers of Fred Guelzow, a truck gardener, beaten and stabbed to death by young highwaymen a year ago.

The boys ran away when the policeman ordered them to disperse, but one of them shot Jones twice in the right side, and he died on the way to a hospital. Eight arrests have been made, and the police are searching for the other members of the gang.

NAMES ALIKE, SORROWS ALIKE

Two Alice Smiths Called from New York Because of Deaths.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 10.—By a strange coincidence, two Nashville girls bearing almost identical names, Alice G. and Alice R. Smith, were summoned to Nashville from New York, where they were shopping, on account of the death of their brother and father, respectively, in the last few days.

Eugene Smith, brother of Alice G. and Assistant Freight Agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, died Thursday night, and the death of M. J. Smith, father of Alice R., occurred Sunday morning. He was a wholesale merchant of this city.

PABST DINERS ENJOY STRIKE.

Help Their Chauffeurs to Serve When Waiters Walk Out.

Nearly a thousand guests were at the tables in the main dining room of Pabst's Restaurant, at the entrance to Van Cortlandt Park, late yesterday afternoon, when the head waiter and the twenty-five others walked out on strike.

William Arras, Jr., manager of the restaurant, was in the kitchen when the news was brought to him by one of the diners. He straightway organized a new force, consisting of five girls from the soda fountain, seven porters, ten hostlers, six chauffeurs loaned by motoring parties then in the dining room, and a few of the guests themselves, who volunteered for the fun of the thing. So refreshments were served.

Mr. Arras said that the defection might have had its origin in his dismissal of the head waiter, whose walking papers were to have gone into effect last night. They were served on Saturday, and shortly thereafter a deputation of the waiters suggested a tentative wage scale involving a 150 per cent. increase. Mr. Arras considered this so preposterous that he paid no attention to it.

Early last evening, four of the strikers, looking very penitent, applied for their surrendered jobs and got them back.

ROOSEVELT EDITOR TO QUIT.

Owner of the Memphis News-Scimitar Will Offer Paper at Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 10.—Following his statement to friends that the "greatest calamity of the age happened when the American people failed to elect Theodore Roosevelt President of the United States," Gilbert D. Raine, editor, publisher, and practically sole owner of The Memphis News-Scimitar, announces that the paper will be sold "within two months at public auction."

Mr. Raine says the entire holdings of The News-Scimitar, including an Associated Press franchise, will go to the highest bidder.

The NewsScimitar has always supported the Democratic Party until the recent campaign, when it made a strong fight for the Bull Moose faction.

The report has already reached here that William Randolph Hearst will bid for the purchase of the paper.

WATER TOWER STRIKES A CAR

Speeding to a Factory Fire In Williamsburg, Its Team Is Killed.

Water Tower 6, stationed in Heyward Street, Williamsburg, was speeding to a factory fire shortly before 11 o'clock last night when at Division Street and Driggs Avenue it collided with the rear end of a Nostrand Avenue trolley car. The fire horses were so badly hurt that they had to be shot, while John Maloney, one of the firemen riding with the tower, was thrown to the street with such force that he was removed to the Williamsburg Hospital with an injured back. Two children riding on the trolley car were cut in the shower of broken glass.

The fire, which ate its way into the heart of the factory building at South Second and Hewes Streets, was got under control before midnight, but not before a loss of some $20,000 had been suffered by the tenants. For a time the shooting sparks from the burning building threatened the tenements across the way, and more than 100 families had to take refuge in other parts of the neighborhood.

NEW COMPARTMENT CAR SERVICE TO JACKSONVILLE VIA SEABOARD AIR LINE RY. will be inaugurated Nov. 11th on the Florida-Cuba Special in addition to present Tampa and Miami cars. Ing. 1,184 B'dway.—Adv.

GERMANY CURBS AUSTRIAN ARMS

Keeps Vienna from Beginning War on Servia Until Actually Menaced.

POWERS PLAN TO MEDIATE

Bulgaria Expects an Offer and Will Welcome It, if Seriously Meant.

TURKS RUSHING UP TROOPS

Asiatic Contingents Join Tchatalja Defenders for Last Desperate Fight.

RUMORED FALL OF OUTPOSTS

Guns of Adrianople Heard at Mustapha Pasha Show That Bombardment Is Proceeding.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.

VIENNA, Nov. 10.—The Albanian question is now the topic of the hour in Vienna. The difference between the Austro-Hungarian and the Servian points of view becomes daily more accentuated.

Count von Berchtold on Saturday had a long conference with the Emperor at Budapest. The Foreign Minister afterward summoned a special conference, at which were present the Austrian Minister of War, Gen. von Auffenberg; the Chief of the General Staff, Gen. Schemla, and the Hungarian Premier, Dr. Lukacs. The conference lasted from 11:30 A. M. till 1:30 P. M.

At 1 o'clock the Emperor received in private audience Herr von Tschirschky, the German Ambassador.

It was announced that the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Emperor Francis Joseph's nephew and heir, would soon visit the Kaiser at one of his hunting boxes, probably at Letzlingen, near Magdeburg.

It is interesting to recall that four years ago the Kaiser's visit to Francis Ferdinand's shooting preserves on the Danube heralded the appearance of Germany in "shining armor" beside her Austrian ally, who was menaced then, as now, by a conflict with Russia over the attitude of Servia.

Then, as now, Emperor Francis Joseph accorded a special private audience to the German Ambassador.

Trying to Restrain Austria.

But time has marched on since Count d'Aehrenthal's coup de théâtre. To-day it would seem as if Germany, though in complete accord with her ally, were exercising her influence to restrain Austria from taking steps to enforce her interests until they were actually menaced with permanent endangerment.

Germany is reproached in well-informed quarters here with keeping her eyes obstinately fixed across the North Sea and on the French frontier, and thus failing to realize as completely, as might be desired in Vienna, that Servia's expansion westward to the sea involves vital Austrian interests.

I have the impression that Berlin has on two occasions "put on the brake"—once when the Servian troops entered the Sanjak of Novi Bazar, and now, when the Servian Army is marching to the Adriatic.

Whether Count von Berchtold will still hold his hand when the Servians enter San Giovanni di Medua, Alessio, and Durazzo, if by that time the Bulgarians have reached Constantinople, remains to be seen, but it is possible that more than the fate of Constantinople depends on the length of time the Tchatalja lines are able to hold out.

No attention is to be paid to reports that the Austro-Hungarian Minister to Belgrade, who has just returned to his post after conferring with Count von Berchtold at Budapest, has taken with him instructions to present an ultimatum or to open negotiations with the Servians with a view to reaching a settlement with the Servian Cabinet.

War Talk Everywhere.

Prominent Southern Slav politicians are believed to be seeking to get into touch with Belgrade personages with a view to finding a way out of the present deadlock.

Military circles in Vienna are becoming irritated at what is regarded here as the provocative attitude of Servia, and one hears talk of war on all hands.

The newspapers, however, looking beyond possibilities of the immediate future, declare it would be insensate for Russia to provoke war with Austria by supporting Servia, especially as all points of friction have been obliterated on the new map of the Balkans.

POWERS MOVE FOR MEDIATION.

Sofia Ready to Listen if Proposition Is Serious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 11.—The Times correspondent at Sofia says:

"No offer of mediation on the part

of the great powers has yet been made here. I understand, however, that the British and Russian Legations have already received instructions from their respective Governments, and that the Legations of the other great powers expect to receive them immediately. A collective step may, therefore, be expected soon. While direct negotiations with Turkey would have been preferred here, I have reason to believe that mediation by the powers, if not welcomed with alacrity, will at least be received with deference.

"The language of the Austro-Hungarian press inspires a feeling of confidence, which has been incrcased by Premier Asquith's speech at Guild Hall, and more especially by his frank recognition that the old order of things is now done away with and that the prejudices of the past must now be thrown overboard, and that the dearly bought reward of victory must not be denied to the conquerors.

"If guarantees can be obtained that Turkey desires real peace and not merely a cessation of hostilities to be employed in bringing up fresh Asiatic troops, there will be, I understand, every readiness here to entertain a proposal for mediation."

The Daily Mail's correspondent says in a Sofia dispatch dated Sunday at 10 P. M.:

"I learn that preliminary conversations have been begun with Austria in the name of the Balkan League. The league is ready to make every possible concession, but a Servian outlet to the Adriatic is an absolute essential."

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 11.—According to a Sofia dispatch to The Journal, the powers, with the exception of Austria, have presented a joint note to the Bulgarian Government, offering mediation. The Government accepted the note, but as yet has made no reply, and, it is understood, will decline the offer.

Dispatches received Sunday say that a great battle is being fought around Tchatalja, and that the Bulgarian Government will do nothing until that has been decided. It is pointed out that the army cannot be left to spend the Winter in the exposed plains, and must enter Constantinople or be provided with Winter quarters elsewhere, with a full guarantee from the powers that the conquered territory will remain undisputed.

Rome dispatches declare that an agreement is far from being completed between Austria and Italy over the Balkan situation. Italy, it is asserted, will never admit that Austria should have economic and customs privileges in the Balkans. It is also pointed out that Italy has not the same interest as Austria in shutting out Servia from the Adriatic.

AUSTRIA IS INFLEXIBLE.

Cannot Concede Servia Any Albanian Territory, Says Reichspost.

VIENNA, Nov. 10.—The Reichspost contradicts the report that common action at Belgrade by the Austrian, German, and Italian Ministers is intended. It says that Austria will continue to treat the Servian demands with good-will and calmness. The monarchy is only anxious to preserve Albania's national and political freedom, and in this has the support of the allies.

The assurances that Servia would not fortify her national harbor give little security, and the paper adds that Servia's passage through Albania cannot be conceded.

The Socialist Labor Party held a monster mass meeting to-day to protest against the war. Resolutions were adopted and the workmen marched through the Ringstrasse.

SERBS NEARING ADRIATIC.

Advancing Army May Occupy Durazzo To-day or To-morrow.

BELGRADE, Nov. 10.—Dibri, forty-five miles south-southwest of Prisrend, in Albania, was taken by the Servians yesterday, after severe fighting, according to private advices. The remnants of the Turkish Macedonia army had assembled there. The same reports say that Monastir has surrendered. Major Popovich, in command of the Servian cavalry, has captured Dajran, with a thousand Turks.

The Third Servian Army is well on its way toward the Adriatic, but progress is slow on account of the bad roads. It is expected that Durazzo will be taken in a day or two. Durazzo is one of the ports which Servia has announced her intention of seizing and holding.

The national determination to occupy one or more Adriatic ports, against the desire of Austria, is absolutely earnest. All political parties have announced their readiness to support the Government, come what may. The politicians are convinced that the powers, including Germany, will be able to convince Austria-Hungary that Servia with an outlet on the Adriatic will not be more dangerous to her than without such an outlet.

Servia desires peaceful economical development. The political leaders declare that there need be no fear that some other power will become master of the port; Servia sheds her blood for her own interests, not for others.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 11.—The vanguard of the third Servian Army has joined hands with the Montenegrins in the valley of the Drin River, says a Belgrade dispatch to The Daily Telegraph. Both armies are advancing along the sea coast to Durazzo.

TO BAR BULGARS FROM CAPITAL.

Powers Discuss Plan for Joint Occupation of Constantinople.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The six great powers, Great Britain, France, and Russia, constituting the Triple Entente, and Germany, Austria, and Italy, comprising the Triple Alliance, are believed to be at the point of reaching an agreement to prevent the Bulgarian Army from occupying Constantinople.

The Governments find themselves in accord with the principle, and active exchanges are in progress as to the means to be taken to bring about this result.

One suggestion is a collective provisional occupation of Constantinople by the six powers, with the consent of Turkey, under the assumption that such action was necessary to protect the subjects of the respective nations and maintain order.

The Bulgarian Government appears to have indicated already that it has no intention of trying to hold Constantinople and that it would occupy the Turkish capital temporarily only, or until peace had been arranged.

This, it is stated, is not satisfactory to the powers. It is pointed out that such occupation might continue indefinitely, certainly during the long discussion preceding a settlement of the questions raised by the war, and would render a permanet agreement more difficult to reach by the European conference.

It is regarded as essential for the great international interests that the Bosphorus, Constantinople, the Dardanelles, and a narrow zone in European Turkcy should be retained by the Turks.

SOFIA, Nov. 10.—The question of the Bulgarian forces entering Constantinople is receiving earnest attention in official quarters. The general opinion is that even if the Cabinet was ready to forego such a triumph, it might not be able to withstand the pressure from the military authorities.

The Government organ Mir says that the Balkan League is ready to recognize the non-territorial interests of the powers, but makes on stipulation—that the powers should understand the change that has been accomplished and cease to treat the Balkan States as their proteges. "Any agreement reached," says the Mir, "must be on the basis of perfect equality with the powers."

TURKS ARE MASSED FOR DESPERATE FIGHT

Gunboats to Guard Flanks of Tchatalja, Where Army Rallies with New Hope.

FRESH FORCES IN BATTLE

Capital Hears That Nazim Pasha Has Been Superseded as Commander in Chief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 11.—The Constantinople correspondent of The London Times sends this dispatch:

"There can be no doubt that the Government intends, as does the army, to defend the Tchatalja lines to the last. There are some 60,000 troops in the neighborhood of Constantinople, who were not engaged in the recent fighting in Thrace, and many of those who were engaged are likely to give much better account of themselves when fighting behind earthworks and being comparatively well supplied with food than when they were half starved and in the open.

"Several light-draught gunboats are being armed in the arsenal with the object of protecting the flank of the army from Buyuk Chekmeje to the lake, and the bulk of the fleet is patrolling the Black Sea coast between Kilios and Varna.

"Defense of the lines of Torres Vedras is the text of all the local military journalists, and the authorities seem confident of their ability to defend the whole of the Tchatalja position."

E. A. Ashmead-Bartlett, telegraphing from Constantinople via Constanza, says that the Bulgarian advance on Tchatalja was delayed owing to serious difficulties of transport and the necessity of replacing their heavy horses.

"I learn to-day on good authority," he goes on, "that their advance has now begun and they are already between Tcherkesskeni and Tchatalja. Nazim Pasha, I am informed on the same authority, has telegraphed that he can offer no effective resistance to their advance.

"The latest reports from those who have passed through Tchatalja show that nothing has been done to relieve the confusion or to restore order out of chaos. The fugitives have been temporarily stopped from continuing their flight into Constantinople by the bayonets of fresh troops, sent up from here, but, as it is, large numbers of them have dribbled through."

The Daily Chronicle's Constantinople correspondent says:

"Sentries guarding the railway at Byuk Chekmeje, just beyond San Stefano, found three bombs on the line and arrested several Bulgarians. A number of Bulgarians, disguised as Turkish soldiers, were caught while attempting to cut the telegraph line at San Stefano. The prisoners will be brought before a court-maraial to-morrow.

"Transports, conveying 22,000 soldiers from the Black Sea, are expected to-morrow at San Stefano, where the men will be landed. Already 16,000 of these troops, who belong to the army of Erzeroun Province, have been disembarked there. They are leaving for Hademkieh on the Tcatalja lines.

Many volunteers from Mesopotamia and Kurdistan are expected at the same port, together with divisions from Damascus, Diarbekz and Bagdad, numbering over 70,000 men. All will arrive through the Black Sea. A large number of them are destined for North Thrace.

Turkey has engaged a number of European aviators and bought some aeroplanes as those she formerly possessed were destroyed at Kirk Killisseh."

Hear Nazim Pasha Is Superseded.

Dr. Sandler, The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Constantinople, also sends a dispatch which suggests that Nazim Pasha has been superseded. It is announced, he says, that Field Marshal Fuad Pasha and Gen. Bahri Pasha, who distinguished himself in the operations for the pacification of Albania last year, are to command the Turkish forces in the defense of the Tchatalja lines.

The same correspondent has received assurances from Sir Adam Block, delegate of the British bondholders on the Council of the Ottoman Debt, and Sir Henry Woods, Vice Admiral in the Turkish Navy, that no fear of a massacre in Constantinople by the retreating troops need be felt.

Both Sir Adam and Sir Henry have lived a long time at the capital, and are intimately acquainted with the Turkish people. They regard them as peaceful, easily amenable to reason, obedient, and law abiding.

"I am convinced," said Sir Adam to the correspondent, "that the Turks will never do wrong except under unbearable provocation. They are a simple people and their feelings toward foreigners, and especially the British, are those of friendliness and gratitude."

Sir Adam added that on a recent shooting expedition he met a number of troops who had deserted from the army and were hiding in the woods. Their great fear is that they may be discovered by the authorities. Starving and heartbroken, their one desire is to evade further service and escape to Asia.

VIENNA, Nov. 10.—The correspondent of The Reichspost at Bulgarian headquarters telegraphs:

"The Bulgarian attack on the Tchatalja lines is progressing successfully. Further points on the Turkish outpost lines have been captured.

"The decisive attack will be carried with such force that the Bulgarians will reach the gates of Constantinople simultaneously with the fleeing Turkish troops.

"By immediate occupation of the capital they will prevent diplomatic interference and a massacre."

TURKISH GOVERNMENT SHAKY.

Army Is Hostile and Committee of Union Is Fomenting Trouble.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Nov. 9, (Uncensored.)—The situation here has taken a turn for the worse, and a grave internal crisis seems to be impending.

On the one hand the position of the Government is seriously compromised because the army repudiates the mediation proposals. On the other hand the Committee of Union and Progress is giving evidence of renewed activity while Turkish feeling, both National and religious, is being worked to fever pitch by the preaching in the mosques and the impassioned language of the press.

The most serious feature of the situation is the weakness of the Government in having, first, asked for mediation to obtain an armistic, later requesting mediation, pure and simple, and then being virtually obliged to yield to the army, which repudiated mediation. Probably only the fact that the powers have not replied to the request for mediation prevented a Ministerial crisis and extricated the Government from the impassé.

The Committee of Union and Progress has taken up strongly the cry of "no surrender."

The newspapers Tanine and Yeni Gazeta have been suspended for printing violent comments, and consequently only three newspapers are being published. One of these says that differences have arisen among the powers, and argues that if Turkey profits by this precious time and inflicts some defeats on her enemies the proposals of the Triple Entente will lose their importance.

The frequent visits of the Austrian Ambassador, Marquis de Pallavicini, to the Porte are attracting attention. Yesterday he visited the Foreign Minister.

According to the Turkish newspaper Ikdam he declared that, in view of the phase which the Balkan situation has entered, the interests of Austria and Turkey have become identical.

The authorities permit only three newspapers to be published.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.—To prevent an outbreak and avert dangerous agitation by the Union and Progress Party the Government has closed all the Unionist Clubs and has ordered the disarmament of all classes of the population. Guns, pistols, swords, and daggers are confiscated wherever discovered. Even the refugees are compelled to surrender any weapons in their possession and cart loads of miscellaneous articles of a deadly nature are daily brought to the Ministry of War.

The outbreak of cholera is assuming serious proportions. Twenty-three cases had occurred among the troops along the Tchatalja lines up to Wednesday, and there are many more suspected cases among the wounded. Of a train load of wounded, which just reached here, eight of the soldiers died on the way, presumably from cholera.

The disease is getting a firmer hold on account of the massing of troops, the lack of proper food and the complete absence of sanitary arrangements.

The danger to Constantinople is great on account of the influx of refugees. Already several suspected cases among the latter have been reported. The authorities are preparing a special quarantine hospital with 400 beds at Sirkeji.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 11.—The Constantinople correspondents of the London papers generally regard the outlook there as more favorable. The dispatches are optimistic, compared with their tone during the last week.

The Standard's correspondent says that some of the English and American residents are making intrenchments on the hill where Robert College stands, and intend to take refuge there if necessary.

"To-day," adds the correspondent, "Constantinople wore its customary Sunday aspect and orderly crowds thronged the streets."

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says:

"The decision has been reached that the Sultan and Government shall remain in the capital even if the troops of the allies enter. The Heir Apparent and the other Princes have expressed strong opinions that it would be shameful and exceedingly dangerous to abandon Constantinople and retreat to Brussa.

"The opinion is gaining ground that the differences of the powers may bring about a European war, by which Turkey would profit and might re-establish her position if she resists long enough to muster into line new levies from Asia, numbering 500,000 men, when the general conflagration breaks out. Several high officers at Tchatalja demand that the new troops from the Black Sea and also the former army of Thrace be given a chance to fight."

Several British residents of Constantinople have sent a statement to the London press protesting against "the unwarrantably alarming statements made in the British newspapers regarding the danger in the Turkish capital." The protest continues:

"These reports are greatly exaggerated. The Government measures are quite satisfactory, and since the outbreak of the war order has been maintained and all classes have behaved admirably."

An Odessa dispatch says that a Turkish commission has arrived there and is buying up huge quantities of foodstuffs for immediate shipment to the Bosphorus. The Odessa authorities at first demurred to purchases by a belligerent power, but accepted the commission's assurances that the commodities were not for the war commissariat, but for public consumption in Constantinople, which was threatened with famine.

TURKS TRY TO GAIN TIME.

London Thinks They Are Seeking to Divide the Powers.

LONDON, Monday Nov. 11.—Few dispatches concerning actual operations came from the field of war this morning.

Aside from the taking of some more outposts of the Tchatalja lines, no news came of that crucial struggle between the Bulgars and the Turks.

Sofia reports that no news has been received there from the headquarters of the Bulgarian Army since Friday, and adds: "Nor is any word of importance expected for the next two or three days. Some action by the powers in the direction of mediation is believed to be imminent, but no definite proposal has yet been submitted to the Sofia Government."

There is no confirmation of the report that the Turkish Government has opened direct negotiations with the allies. Turkey's immediate object appears to be to gain time, hoping for something from the rivalries of the European powers. She is also making urgent diplomatic efforts to prevent the Bulgarian troops from entering Constantinople.

There is another unconfirmed report that Monastir has been captured.

This, and the capture, after heavy fighting, of Dibra, an important town in Albania, by the Servians, constitute all the military news of importance since Saturday.

The Austro-Hungarian crisis still looms large. According to an inspired statement, the view of the Balkan allies is that an autonomous Albania, instead of contributing to the peace of the Balkans, would be a source of perpetual trouble and disorder among the Albanian people themselves, who have never been independent, have no national feeling, and are of various religious faiths and nationalities, with no common language, not even a common alphabet, and do not form a homogeneous unit.

These disorders, it is urged, would inevitably spread to the surrounding States, and, instead of a permanent settlement, Europe would be left with a troublesome Albanian question on her hands.

It is now estimated that 150,000 men have been put out of action on both sides since the opening of hostilities.

MORE WARSHIPS AT STAMBOUL.

Three Vessels Pass the Dardanelles and Others Are on the Way.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.—The Porte having granted permission for the passage of a second warship of each of the powers, the Russian battleship Rostislav, the British armored cruiser Hampshire, and the Austrian scout ship Admiral Spaun passed through the Dardanelles to-day.

The French armored cruiser Victor Hugo is on her way to Constantinople, while the German cruiser Göben, as the second German unit, is expected to-morrow. The Italian torpedo gunboat Coatit has arrived, with Count Gaetano Manzoni, Counsellor of the Italian Embassy in London, aboard. Count Manzoni will take charge of the embassy pending the arrival of the new Ambassador, Marquis di Garroni.

PRINCE ENTERS SALONIKA.

Heir to Greek Throne Leads Division Into the Captured City.

ATHENS, Nov. 10.—Since the fall of Salonika the Greek troops have been occupied in erecting camps for the 25,000 Turkish prisoners, supposedly in Fort Karaburun. Yesterday two battalions of Greek Highlanders displaced the garrison.

The full division of the Greek Army, headed by Crown Prince Constantine, entered Salonika to-day and marched direct to the Church of St. Sophia. It was the intention of King George also to enter Salonika if he had time to make the journey from Ghida.

The Mayor of Athens has addressed a telegram of felicitations to the Crown Prince and commanders of the army. Following a celebration to-day the Mayor, at the head of a monster procession, marched to the War Office and expressed in the name of the people admiration for the success of the Greek Army. Premier Venizelos replied that Greece was carving out a new pathway, leading to a glorious future.

The newspaper Embros says that now the army is master of Salonika it will turn its attention to the remnant of Sekki Pasha's army at Sorovitz, south of Monastir, which will have the alternative of surrendering to the Servians operating in the north or the Greeks coming from the South.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 11.—The fighting of the Greek Army in approaching Salonika was most noteworthy, says a Post dispatch from Kirakli.

The operations at Kenidje, near the Vardar River, were fierce, a furious cannonade being kept up from morning to dark. The Turks held a position behind the stream in swampy ground amid high rushes, which afforded considerable protection. The stream was a hundred yards wide and shallow, with a wide fringe of high grass.

Ahmed Pasha, commanding the Turkish left, sent two brigades of infantry and four twelve-pounder mule batteries across the river to attack Lahiver and Kirkisia. The force moved rapidly and intrenched themselves on flat ground in a position previously selected. They would probably have done great execution, but a heavy rain flooded the trenches.

Early in the morning the Greeks advanced to the attack, the infantry under cover and supported by artillery. A tremendous Turkish fire met the advance, but the Greeks replied with shells which burst with deadly effect, the time fuses working faultlessly.

The Greek infantry outnumbered the Turks, and after an hour's fighting the Turks began to retreat. They had no supports within two miles and only a railroad bridge was available for crossing the river. The retreating Turks became congested on the bridge, on which fell a hail of shrapnel. A field hospital, which was near by, received many of the shells.

The firing was more than the Turks could stand and they dispersed in disorder, the retirement ending in a pell-mell race to the rear. Some of the Turks lay down on the rails, while others fled to the station up the railroad.

At noon the Turks got six guns in position and checked the Greek advance for a time. The infantry held on finely until deserted by the guns, and then the whole force broke, throwing away coats and rifles. Discarded equipment was strewn for five miles along the railroad.

BROKEN ARMY FAILED TO RALLY AT FORTS

Correspondent Went with Turkish Retreat to Tchatalja and Saw No Sign of Defense.

GENERAL ON A VAIN HUNT

Sought His Army of 150,000, Which Was Nowhere in Sight — Pitiful Scenes as Horde Sought Safety.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—E. Ashmead Bartlett, The Daily Telegraph's correspondent, sends from Constantinople, via Constanza, a graphic description written by his brother, S. H. Ashmead-Bartlett, of scenes attending the Turkish retreat from Tchorlu. S. H. remained at Tchorlu with the intention of reaching Constantinople with his brother's camp equipment in the event that the Turkish Army retired from Tchorlu without making a stand. He writes:

"On Saturday night, Nov. 2, and all Saturday, the hungry soldiers kept pouring into Tchorlu, prowling around in the rain in search of food. The aspect of this prosperous little town is completely changed. All the shops are closed, and the inhabitants are beginning to fly from their homes.

Vain Search for the Army.

"On Saturday night I received information from a Turkish officer which led me to believe that the main force of the Turkish left and centre had escaped from the wreck at Lule-Burgas and was intrenched about ten miles north of Tchorlu, with the intention of making a desperate stand. I slept that night in a loft over a stable so as to be near my horses, and rode out at daybreak in the direction of Lule-Burgas, to see the battle which I believed to be imminent, accompanied by my interpreter and a young Englishman serving as a volunteer with the Turkish Army.

"The road was strangely deserted and quiet. Only a few stragglers, in the last stages of exhaustion; a number of dead horses, and broken-down transport wagons were to be seen. We got a view of the country for fifteen miles around. There was no sign of an army or sound of a single shot and only, in the distance, the smoke of many villages. We realized that the Turkish Army had retreated, leaving Tchorlu and the railway wholly unprotected. We turned and retraced our steps to Tchorlu, as it was evident that the Bulgarians might come down the line and cut off our retreat.

Overtake the Retreating Host.

"Tchorlu was like a village of the dead. Nearly every one of the inhabitants had fled, and those who had remained were behind closed shutters. We bundled all our baggage into our little two-horse cart, and within half an hour we had left town, on the road for Tcherkesskeui. We traveled fast, and soon began to overtake the remnants of the army tramping to the rear.

"All the way to Tcherkesskeui, a march of thirty miles, this long line of stragglers continued. Men trudged along sullenly, without a vestige of order. Many had thrown away their rifles and ammunition. Others, wounded, were soaked in blood. They had dragged themselves forty miles from the battlefield. Only a few of them could hope to escape, for in their weak, starving condition another night in the open must mean death.

Exhausted Soldier Gives Boots.

"I saw one man fall by the roadside. He at once took off his boots, which were in good condition, and, calling to a comrade who was staggering along in his bare feet, handed them to him and then lay down to await death.

"'I held out a piece of dry bread to another soldier, and he snatched it eagerly, crying: 'May Allah bless you! I have eaten nothing for five days.'

"Several times my horse shied at bodies which were lying half buried in the mud and were trampled on by all who passed.

"Sickened by all we saw, we pushed on to Tcherkesskeui, full of hope that there the fearful ebbtide from the battlefield would cease and that we would find an army ordered and prepared for battle. But as we marched the stream of stragglers thickened and the confusion increased until just as it was growing dark we came to Tcherkesskeui to find pandemonium, but no army.

Trains Jammed With Refugees.

"Every approach to the station was blocked by excited soldiers and refugees fighting their way toward the trains. In a sleeping car which had once done service on the Orient Express I saw Nazim Pasha and the whole of the headquarters staff. Behind it were two sumptuous motor cars on an open truck. In another car were all the military attachés.

"Four other trains were waiting their turn to steam off down the single line of railway to Constantinople, packed as I have never seen trains packed before. Women and children were piled into cattle trucks with their household goods one above the other in such a manner that many must have perished from suffocation. Wounded men were being thrown pell-mell into the second-class carriages to fall helplessly on the floor or seats.

Was Urged to Flee on Train.

"I met one of the officers who was in charge of the correspondents. He was in a great state of excitement. He told me that he was going by train to Tchatalja taking with him all the correspondents, mostly French and German, whom he had been able to collect. He offered me a place, but I refused, saying I could not abandon my brother's horses and baggage and my two companions. Thereupon he bade me farewell with an air of depressive finality, murmuring something about danger from the disorganized soldiers.

"Then I met my brother's Greek dragoman, called Goupa, whom I had sent on from Tchorlu with the heavy baggage the day before. He began crying: 'Monsieur, I love you as my son; but if you do not come by this train you are a man lost.'

"I told him not to be an idiot. Thereupon he started telling me how to say in Bulgarian: 'Please do not kill me! I am a harmless English war correspondent.'

Wolfish Soldiers Scared Away.

"We took it turn about to keep watch on the horses all night, and the first watch fell to my lot. The cold was intense. From time to time hungry, wolfish-looking soldiers came prowling around our tent in search of loot, only to disappear like shadows in the night at the sight of my revolver.

Mr. Bartlett, finding that there would be no stand at Tcherkesskeui, proceeded in the direction of Tchatalja and witnessed the same weary, spiritless tramp to the rear save that most of the sick and wounded had dropped out or perished. He goes on:

"Soon after leaving Tcherkesskeui the road passes into a mountainous country covered with thick oak scrub. It was a road only by courtesy, and soon became completely blocked so that the bullock wagons could not progress more than a mile an hour.

"It is, therefore, more than probable that half of this great convoy of women and children fell into the hands of the Bulgarian cavalry, who were reported to be about six hours in the rear. Anyhow, their plight is terrible to contemplate.

"Soon afterward, I came in sight of the railway. As far as the eye could see the track was covered with soldiers, taking the quickest route to the rear. A train was approaching from the direction of Tcherkesskeui, the last to leave that place. It was drawn by two powerful engines, which steamed at a snail's pace along the line, whistling continually to clear the way through the rabble on the permanent way.

"Women, children, and soldiers were clinging in front of the engine, coupings of carriages or footboards, everywhere they could get hold. The roofs of the carriages were crowded and the train was literally fastooned with humanity. As we passed a number of soldiers tried to board it while those on the train drew their bayonets to prevent them.

At dawn the following day Mr. Bartlett left Sinekli for Tchatalja, expecting to find an army preparing to make a last stand for Islam.

No Sign of an Army.

"When we neared Tchatalja," he says, "our spirits rose, as we heard on all sides that it was an impregnable position. Surely here the retreat would cease; we would find an army prepared to make a last stand for Islam.

"We realize that our hopes were vain when, three miles from Tchatalja, we found a village in flames and the soldiers looting it for food. Tchatalja was deserted. There was no signs of an army, no signs of a camp, no signs of a fortified position, and no supplies of food.

"At Hademkeui there were one or two forts armed with obsolete guns; there were 4,000 troops, a majority of which were wandering about the village in a semi-starved condition, although only twenty miles from Constantinople.

"We met a Lieutenant General riding aimlessly about, followed by an escort of four orderlies and preceded by two aids. He told us that he had an army of 150,000 men, and that 200,000 more were coming from Constantinople. Then he rode off, apparently in search of something, looking for the phantom army which existed only in his imagination."

SAW ONLY SLOUCHING RABBLE.

Correspondent Found Not One Regular Formation of Troops

By WARD PRICE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Dispatch to the London Daily Mail.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Constanza, Nov. 10.—The work of the war correspondents on the Turkish side has been a miserable farce. We were tricked, misled, and cajoled. We received formal promises, which were never fulfilled. It was urged upon us that we put ourselves under the obligations of honor to stay with the censor by accepting the rules drawn up for our control, though we had given no pledge to this effect.

We kept faith in this bargain for a week, until we found that the Turkish headquarters staff had no intention, despite their promises, of letting us see anything of the war.

What we saw, indeed, was one gigantic rout. It began with the panic stricken regiments which came into Seidler from Kirk-Kilisseh a fortnight ago. My recollection of the campaign will always be of bleak plains with a rabble of disordered soldiery slouching from one horizon to the other, across them, but always toward the rear.

There were officers who lost their men and men who lost their officers. There was no discipline, no plan; straggling knots of men with belts full of unfired cartridges halting when they liked, going on when they liked; no one in command of them, and they not knowing or caring to what unit they belonged or where they were going.

I did not see one regular formation of troops for a march anywhere within twenty miles of the front. The food supply was as hopeless as the rest of the gigantic muddle. One flat loaf of rye bread eight inches across had to last each man four days.

Worst of all, it seems that there was no spirit even of despair among Turks; no preparation being made to defend the Tchatalja lines before Constantinople except the concentration of masses of half fed and weary soldiery there.

RUSSIANS DENOUNCE AUSTRIA.

Newspapers of All Classes Call for a Line-Up Against Her Policy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.—Newspapers, widely differing in politics, like The Novoe Vremya and The Rech, denounce Austria's effort to prevent Servia from taking the fruits of her victory. The Novoe Vremya says:

"We are reluctant to believe that Italy and Germany, with their own traditions of struggles for freedom, are supporting the Austrian threats. But if Rome and Berlin have forgotten the histories of Italy and Germany, one cannot suppose that they are ignorant of the existence of Russia, France, and Great Britain."

The Rech urges the Triple Entente immediately to confront the Triple Alliance. It thinks that a compromise is possible, although a port in the Adriatic is indispensable for Servia, even though not fortified.

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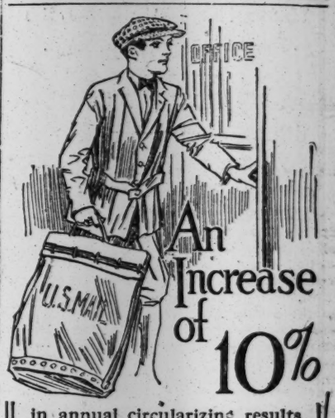

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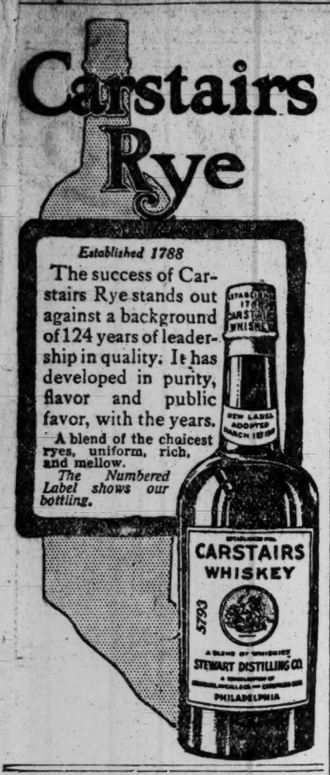

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CRUISERS SAIL TO-DAY.

Largest Crowd in History of Philadelphia Navy Yard Says Good-bye.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—With steam up, bunkers filled with coal, and decks piled high with provisions and other stores, the armored cruisers Montana and Tennessee are in readiness to sail to-morrow to protect American interests in the Balkan war zone and lend assistance to refugees. The cruisers are sister ships, and regarded as two of the fastest vessels in the navy. The largest crowd that ever visited the Philadelphia Navy Yard to-day viewed the two war vessels and watched the final preparations for their departure.

In command will be Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander in Chief of the United States Atlantic Reserve Fleet, whose starred pennant will fly on the Tennessee. He was born in Massachusetts, but was appointed to the Naval Academy from Florida. He was graduated in 1873, and since his entry into the service has had much foreign duty. This assignment is his third in European waters. He is an authority on ordnance and formerly was President of the Special Naval Board, having to do with that equipment. He left that post to become the first Commander in Chief of the recently created Reserve Fleet. During the recent naval review in New York his entire command was here, and passed in review before the President, with the two armored cruisers that sail for Turkey to-morrow leading.

Capt. Harry Ashby Field, who will command the Tennessee, is a native of Virginia and is one of the youngest Captains in the navy. He, too, has seen service in all parts of the world. Capt. William B. Fletcher has been taken from the War College in Newport to command the Montana.

Lieut. Commander Wilbur G. Briggs, who will be the second in command on the Montana, is a native of New York, while Lieut. Commander Chauncey Shackford, who will be next in rank to Capt. Field on the flagship Tennessee, is from New Hampshire. They are both considered among the most efficient officers of their rank in the service. Lieut. Commander C. D. Karns and Lieut. Walter L. Pryor will be on Admiral Knight's staff.

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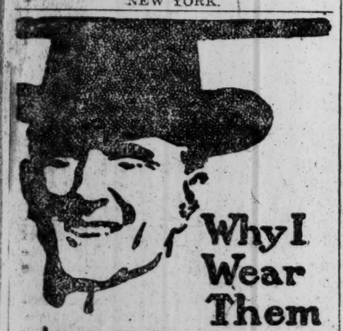

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'FIX BAYONETS,' BULGARS' WAR CRY

Like "Remember the Maine!" in the Spanish War, Says Frederick Palmer.

TURK CANNOT STOP ADVANCE

Twenty Correspondents Left at Mustapha Pasha — Hear Adrianople's Guns and Hope to See City Fall.

By FREDERICK PALMER.
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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MUSTAPHA PASHA, Saturday.—Approaching Mustapha Pasha by train before dawn, I saw the Turkish searchlights playing from Adrianople and shortly after dawn the bombardment began, lasting all day.

I left Sofia on Monday morning, and was five days in reaching this point, including a three-day stop at Stara Zagora, before a train pass was obtainable.

The Turkish inhabitants of the towns near the frontier were pursuing their usual vocations as if there was no war, and male labor is much in demand on account of the absence of the Bulgarians at war.

Because of their knowledge of the language most valuable Red Cross work is personally being done by the indefatigable Bulgarian women, as I observed along the railroad. They meet the trains bearing wounded at the stations and see that every man has bread and tea and, usually, cognac.

I noticed one yesterday, drenched by a pouring rain, leaping out of carriages and box cars and making sure that none was overlooked without ceasing her cheerful palaver.

Whenever I asked the wounded how they whipped the Turks their answer was: "Na!" (Bulgarian for "fix bayonets.") This has become a national cry like "Remember the Maine!"

The soldiers' confidence in their cause and in ultimate victory is complete. If they keep on attacking the positions of the foe, as they have thus far, the Turk is bound to go. It is evident that the Turk is still a fighter and is making desperate resistance at all points, but he is always beaten by Bulgarian tactics and persistence.

The wounded men whom I met at Stara Zagora are returning a week after the fight at Lule-Burgas, where they received their injuries. They make no complaint over their hardships, which makes it easy for the overworked Red Cross.

About twenty war correspondents, mostly men of experience, are left at Mustapha Pasha out of the ninety that came at first.

The Bulgarian staff received all the correspondents that applied, but many were of the type that ought to be thrown out by any staff, being inconsiderate and truculent in the midst of a people engaged in a life and death fight.

The remaining correspondents find that messages take four days to reach London. They are allowed to ride out three or four miles, sometimes with escorts, who show them the positions of the armies.

They wait within sound of the guns of the heavy bombardment, hoping they will get a better opportunity, and that they may yet see Adrianople fall.

If these men were allowed to observe the fighting, what influence their writing would have in revealing to public opinion the splendid work of the Bulgarian Army, thus strengthening the sympathy of the world.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.—According to advices from Adrianople, the bombardment continues. The Turks are now using aeroplanes.

The Vali has gone into the fighting lines and an attack by the Bulgarians on Friday night was repulsed, with heavy losses.

FEAR MASSACRE OF RELATIVES.

Federation of Oriental Jews to Raise Funds for Victims of the War.

The Federation of Oriental Jews of America, consisting of sixteen societies of Jews from Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, and the Balkan States, has arranged for a mass meeting of Jews from all countries to be held in the Educational Alliance, East Broadway, on Sunday, Nov. 24, to discuss plans for relief for the hundreds of thousands of Jews in the war zone who have been or will eventually be made homeless and poverty-stricken by the Balkan war. The federation hopes to collect $100,000 in the United States for immediate dispatch to the Orient.

Joseph Gedalecia, President of the federation, called a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Recreation Rooms, 186 Chrystie Street, where about fifty representative members of the organization, all from different countries, formulated plans for the mass meeting. Mr. Gedalecia said that there were about 12,000 men in the federation, most of whom had come to New York since the Young Turks had come into power in Constantinople.

Aside from the expected collection of $100,000, there are several hundred thousand dollars still remaining from the fund raised in this city in 1905 after the Kishineff massacres. This money is in charge of Jacob H. Schiff, who recently applied to the Supreme Court for an order of disposal. According to Mr. Gedalecia no order has yet been entered for its disposal, and a petition for the application of this money to the needs in the present war zone will be made by the federation.

"We appeal to the American people for help," said Mr. Gedalecia. "Recent developments in the Turkish Empire have precipitated terrible conditions among our people in that land. They are sick and are starving, and the continued cruelties of the war have exposed them to misery and suffering which has never been paralleled, probably, in any war. We have received confirmation of the very worst reports that have been printed in the newspapers, and know that thousands are doomed to starvation or carnage. Murders are being committed by wholesale, and those who escape the knife will still be in danger of cholera and pestilence."

WOMEN ASK RED CROSS AID.

Mme. Bakhmetieff and Mme. Grouitch, Both Americans, Petition President.

Aid for the sufferers in the Balkan war zone, for the non-participants as well as for the soldiers, is being sought by representatives of the Balkan States through the American Red Cross Society, and President Taft, who is the honorary President of the society, is besieged with letters asking him to appeal to the American people for the necessary funds. Among the recent petitioners are Mme. Bakhmetieff, wife of the Russian Ambassador at Washington, and Mme. Slavko Grouitch, wife of the Servian Minister to England.

Mme. Bakhmetieff is a daughter of Gen. Edward F. Beale of California, formerly American Minister to Austria, and a sister of Mrs. John R. McLean.

Mme. Grouitch is also an American, having been Miss Mabel Dunlop of Staunton, Va., before her marriage to the Servian diplomat. Both women have spent years in the Balkan territory, and are intimately acquainted with President Taft. They are making extensive campaigns for funds in this country.

This is Mme. Bakhmetieff's letter:

November 6, 1912.

To His Excellency President Taft, President American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Mr. President: In addition to the general appeal to the American people which you are sending out to alleviate the sufferings caused by the war in the Balkans I should like to state that I have received a cable from the Queen of Greece saying that the need is great and increasing and asking me to send directly to her all the aid I can gather. I also represent the Bulgarian Red Cross, and am informed from there that conditions are equally terrible, and that the need of assistance is most urgent.

The rigorous Balkanic Winter is closing in upon the poor, unprepared people, and thousands of sick and wounded may die for want of a little help. Hospital supplies, clothing, and many other things are greatly needed.

I have lived many years both in Greece and in Bulgaria, and have assisted at many scenes of hardship and suffering, and know by experience that such appeals coming from there cannot be exaggerated and demand a quick answer, and I devoutly pray that they find an echo in all Christian hearts. Any contributions that may be sent to me I will forward directly to their destination through the American Red Cross, with the names of the charitable contributors, who can designate, if they wish, the country they want to assist, whether it be Greece or Bulgaria.

Yours most sincerely,
MARIE BAKHMETIEFF.

Mme. Grouitch calls particular attention to the cruel Balkan Winter which will soon beset the armies and add to the suffering unless funds can be immediately provided for sheltering and caring for the sick and wounded.

Contributions may be sent to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or to Jacob H. Schiff, Red Cross office, United Charities Building, New York, or to any local Red Cross Treasurer. Designation for relief in particular quarters may be made.

REPORTS CRUISER HIT A MINE.

Rumored Accident to British Warship Contradicted at Malta.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch from Malta to The Post says a rumor is prevalent that the British cruiser Barham has met with an accident. One report has it that she struck a Turkish mine.

A Malta dispatch to The Telegraph, however, says that the reports circulated regarding a mishap to a battleship are without foundation.

Twenty British warships are now in Turkish waters. Ships are calling at Malta in unprecedented numbers. The markets have been cleared to supply them and prices are rising rapidly.

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U. S. ADMIRAL WANTS TURKS DRIVEN OUT

Colvocoresses, U. S. N., Retired, Says He Hopes to See the Cross on St. Sophia.

2,000 GREEKS CHEER HIM

Mass Meeting of Pan-Hellenic Union Rejoices in Victories of Allies and Fall of Salonika.

A mass meeting of 2,000 Greeks was held in the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Pan-Hellenic Union, which has 60,000 members and 140 branches of the society in this country, to celebrate the success of the allies in the Turkish war, and particularly the triumphs of the Greeks in the struggle. The Greeks wildly cheered the statement of one of the speakers that the Greek Army would not pause until it had replaced the cross on the dome of the Church of St. Sophia in Constantinople, but their entnusiasm broke into a roar when Rear Admiral George P. Colvocoresses, U. S. N., retired, said he desired to see the Turks driven out of Europe. All the other speeches were in Greek, but the Admiral spoke in English. He was introduced by the Greek Consul here, D. N. Botassi, in these words:

"At the time of the massacre of Chios, in 1821, the American missionaries saved from the hands of the Turks a Greek boy and brought him to the United States. That boy was brought up and married in America, and his son is the Admiral I here present to you."

Admiral Colvocoresses said:

"My friends—I might say brothers, for we all come of the Hellenic land—it is good that we meet here in this land of liberty to give thanks to God for giving success to the arms of Greece. There is no man among you who has greater desire than I have to see the Turks driven out of Europe, and to see the cross on the top of St. Sophia.

"Don't 'ive on the past glories of Greece alone. The day has come when you must be Greeks of to-day and cease to live on the memory of what your ancestors have done. You, who know your history, know that the one fault of the Greeks of ancient times was the lack of unity; they could not hang together. You are now united."

Admiral Colvocoresses was born in Vermont in 1847 and graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1869, after service on the old gunboat Saratoga as captin's clerk in the civil war. He was commissioned Lieutenant Commander and served as executive officer on the gunboat Concord during the battle of Manila Bay and on the flagship Olympia. He was advanced five numbers for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," and subsequently retired with the rank of Rear Admiral. His home is in Litchfield, Conn.

No seats were provided for the audience at the meeting, the pig crowd being forced to stand during the speaking, at which the President of the union, Augustos Synodionos of Boston, presided. The white and blue colors of Greece and the American flag were suspended from the platform. Other prominent men present were Dr. Thanos Alexian, Constantine Papamichalopoulos, manager of the union here; C. P. Relli, Harilaus Economidy of the Pan-Hellenic, a daily Greek newspaper, and the Rev. Dr. Methodios Courcoulis, rector of St. Trinity Greek Church at Lexington Avenue and Seventy-second Street. It was announced that a special war loan from the people here to the Greek Government had been approved by the Minister of Finance, Diomidis Kyriakos, from whom the union had received this cablegram:

I authorize you to issue a call for a patriotic loan of $1,000,000 or more without interest, and you are authorized to sign the preliminary notes as vouchers for such money received until the notes are formally issued by the Government, when your vouchers will be received in exchange.

A hymn was sung and prayers said for the Governments of the allies, the President of the United States and the American people, "who have done so much for the cause of the Balkan federation," said the priest, "through the influence of the American press and the great institutions of the United States."

ATHENS RENAMES STREETS.

Names of the Enemy's Towns Given to Leading Thoroughfares.

ATHENS, Nov. 10.—An Arta dispatch reports that the Turks have attacked the Greek forces daily since Tuesday. Last night the Truks retreated from positions around Pentepigedia, which the Greeks now occupy. The Turks suffered severe losses.

The names of three of the principal streets of Athens have been changed by the municipality. Henceforth they will be known as Salonika, Constantinople, and Venizelos.

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¶ It is a flirtation with slumber—a sort of hanging around the portals of Sleep. It is a garment in which to read, to write, to smoke, to reminisce, to yawn, to nod, to start, to stretch, to nod again, and then to cannon off the electric button into the sweet oblivion of the pillow.

¶ Made of fine soft flannels, in light stripes and checks, with turn back cuffs, and patch pockets, and London trouser bottoms. Trimmed with washable silk braid in military fashion. A little heavier than the ordinary pajama, and a deal warmer. And they are so suggestive of sleep that you can hardly put them on without nodding. Instinctively they are averse to sitting up, and even in the matter of price they are today lying down!

Men's Motor Fur Coats at big concessions today

these garments are six-cylinder values at four-cylinder prices.

¶ It is only once in a while that we are able to offer such good values in motor fur coats for men, because fur has a sort of staple value and is not subject to the same fluctuations as fabrics. However, we happened to get a big concession on the particular fur garments in this sale, and we are passing it along to our friends.

¶ These garments are sturdily made, and will stand a lot of hard motor wear. Our endorsement goes with them, and most motorists know what that means. Only sixty-one coats in all, so hurry if you are interested.

$50 Fur Motor Coats at $37.50

Made of raccoon and natural gray dog, in full length models, 52 or 54 inches, whichever you prefer. Made with a wide sweep of skirt. Body wool lined and yoke Venetian lined.

$60 to $75 Fur Motor Coats at $52.50

Made of Australian opossum and jackal skins, which latter are similar to raccoon in color and in wear. Large shawl collars and wide sweep of skirt. Body wool lined and yoke Venetian lined.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

The Provident Loan Society
OF NEW YORK

Loans from $1 to $1000 upon pledge of personal property.

INTEREST RATES
One per cent. (1%) per month or fraction thereof.
One-half per cent. (½%) charged upon loans repaid within two weeks from date of making.

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MANHATTAN AND BRONX
Fourth Avenue cor. 25th Street
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Lexington Ave. cor. 124th Street
Grand Street cor. Clinton Street
Courtlandt Ave. cor. 148th Street
BROOKLYN
Graham Avenue cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Avenue cor. Rockaway Ave.

BAG FULL OF CLUES TO FIT ANY CRIME

Some Bones, a Saw, and a Blood-Stained Hatchet in a Grip That Looked Suspicious.

WAS LEFT IN A BARBER SHOP

Law Had Cast an Eye on It When Flustered but Innocent Owner Got It Back, Spoiling a Sensation.

Had his fellow travelers on the New Haven train that left Greenwich yesterday morning at 11:01 known the contents of a black handbag carried by a man who sat in the smoker the chances are that soon after the train reached the Grand Central the police would probably have been informed that a terrible crime had been committed somewhere near the Connecticut border, and the rural sleuths from Portchester to Stamford might have gone out, with disguises and revolvers hotfoot on the trail of the tragedy and the fugitive.

The bag was an ordinary looking affair about fifteen inches long. It might have been bought for seal. The owner stowed it under his seat, then he took out the first section of THE TIMES, pulled his hat brim over his eyes and began to read. He gave no sign of further activity until the train reached the Terminal, when he grabbed the bag and darted off the train among the first.

Could the other persons in the smoker have X-rayed that bag, they would have discovered inside a can filled with bones, a small saw, and a hatchet that had evidently just been sharpened. The hatchet would have come in for special attention. The blade was covered with blood, some of it unmistakably fresh; some that had turned dark and was dry. With that hatchet in your hand you could have conjured up a series of terrible crimes committed by the owner of the bag, who you would have guessed at once was escaping with the proofs.

That's the way the ex-commuter who owned the bag happened to think of it about three-quarters of an hour after he had left the train and scooted for a barber shop. The story of the gruesome things he was carrying about with him may be told right here.

The commuter had been occupying during the Summer a house near Greenwich, from which he removed to town a few weeks ago, with the inevitable discovery, subsequently made, that some things desired in the apartment in town had been left behind. So it was decided to go up Saturday night, remain over Sunday, make a grand cleanup of everything that was wanted, and say good-by to the country for the Winter.

Among the things most prized by the ex-commuter was a set of tools, of the kind so much advertised and that look so pretty in the cabinet. During the early part of the Summer two very necessary articles of this outfit disappeared. They were the hatchet and the box saw. A search of the premises failed to reveal them anywhere.

When the family went out of town Saturday afternoon they left in the apartment the family dog, which had a young family of its own. When the head of the family got to the country and joined the others he was much disturbed to learn of this. During the night it kept him awake. He imagined the dog and the pups making so much noise that all the other dwellers in the apartment house would get together and complain of his maintaining a nuisance—and, he imagined, with perfect right. Then he thought of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the fact that the act of keeping dogs locked up alone in an apartment house for two days and two nights, even though plenty of food and water had been provided, might, with some degree of justice, be declared an act of cruelty. The result was that when he got up yesterday morning he announced that he was going to return to town to look after those dogs.

Just as he was about to start the cook demanded that he bring back for the mother dog a choice assortment of bones that had been left from dinner the night before, and she put them in a can, and the latter into a small black bag. Then he happened to glance into a corner of the kitchen and was amazed to find his long-missing hatchet and saw. The cook explained that she had been using the saw all Summer to cut up roasts that the butcher sent in. As for the hatchet, that had been used in the execution of all the chickens eaten by the family during the season. She had, she added, just done one to death for the midday dinner.

Restraining a rebuke, as he had just time enough to catch the train on a dead run, the head of the house grabbed a piece of newspaper, wrapped up the two tools, thrust them into the bag, and hurried off.

Just before he reached New York he happened to think that his hair needed cutting, and, knowing of a barber's shop where this could be accomplished, he hurried from the train and was soon in the chair. As sometimes happens in a case of this kind, when the traveler got on the car and headed toward Harlem, he was without the bag. In fact, he thought no more about it until he reached his apartment, when he awoke to the fact that he was expected to deliver sundry dainties to the mother dog. At the same moment the remembrance of the other things the bag contained occurred to him, and he gasped. The immediate result was to send him down stairs again and to the next downtown car.

Suppose—he thought to himself as the car crept along—suppose that bag, which had not been locked, had been moved roughly and had opened. Suppose that prying bootblack in the barber's shop, whom, by the way, he had not tipped, had taken a notion to investigate the contents of the bag. He would pick up the bloody hatchet; he would show it to the boss; the latter might show it to the policeman who was then in the shop, and there would be. The traveler broke into a cold perspiration. Never did a car take longer to cover a few blocks. By the time the vicinity of the barber's shop was reached the owner of the bag fully expected to be met by a policeman, or at least a plain-clothes man.

He opened the door of the shop cautiously and looked in. The bag was not where he had put it. He nerved himself to ask for it. Just then he caught sight of it behind the coat rack.

"'You're just in time," remarked the boss barber. "The cop that was in here said it looked suspicious, you leaving a bag like that when you were in here, but I told him I knew you were all right."

The first thing the owner of the bag did when he got back to his apartment was to put that hatchet under the hot water faucet.

PRICE AGAIN ASSAILS MAYOR.

Citizens Are Determined to Hold Him to His Responsibilities, Pastor Says.

At the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Jacob E. Price, the pastor, addressing the Methodist Brotherhood at its anniversary last evening, said:

"No uncharitable and sensational ministers and newspapers' are raising a clamor of condemnation against the rank and file of the police force. To our brave blue-coated protectors all good citizens may say with Mayor Gaynor: 'You may rest assured that the people of this city are not condemning you.' No; they are too intelligent for that. But a growing number of citizens having the good of the city at heart are determined that public attention shall not be diverted from the man at the head of the City Government, who, in all fairness, must be held to his responsibility for the prevalent lawlessness.

"A fresh instance of this has been given in the last few days. The freemen of this Commonwealth, for the better protection of the ballot, enacted a law closing the saloon on Election Day. The Mayor is sworn to execute the law. He has 10,000 brave men at his command, ready to enforce the law. Yet never was anything more insolent than the flagrant defiance of the law by the saloons on last Tuesday. As we stood in line, awaiting our turn at the ballot box, our ears were filled with the loud ribaldry from the near-by saloon, where manifestly business was being conducted in direct violation of the law. Just outside the saloon doors stood a blue-coated policeman, powerless to interfere, because the man in the City Hall, instead of executing the law he has taken oath to enforce, has chosen to put an interpretation upon it that robs it of its plain intent."

FEAR BIG RAILWAYS HAVE DROPPED FIGHT

Grand Trunk Stops Work on Providence Line—Talk of a Deal.

MELLEN MAY PAY BIG SUM

Charge Made That New Haven Will Bear Expense Into Which Its Proposed Rival Has Entered.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 10.—The Grand Trunk Railroad yesterday abandoned all construction work on the Southern New England Railway as the result of a peremptory order from President Edson J. Chamberlin, who succeeded President Hays, the projector of the Providence line. The cessation of work is represented as being only temporary, but it is charged by the local press that such statements do not give the whole truth, and that the step has been taken as the result of efforts of the New Haven Road to smother competition.

The Providence Journal to-day, referring to President Mellen of the New Haven, says:

"He has, within the past week, finally induced President Chamberlin of the Grand Trunk to violate all the pledges of that road made to the people of this State when the new charter was granted and has secured his consent to an absolute withdrawal from this territory. The consideration to be paid to the Grand Trunk Road for withdrawal is declared to be by one of the two following methods or by both:

"1. A traffic agreement with the promise of direct New York passenger connections and other traffic arrangements, every one of which the Grand Trunk could have secured, if Mr. Hay had been willing to be bought off, without the expenditure of one dollar in construction work in Rhode Island.

"2. The payment of a large sum of money by Charles S. Mellen covering every dollar that has been expended by the Grand Trunk in the construction work of the Southern New England."

The amount of money that has been spent by the Grand Trunk on this project in actual cash is already a little over $1,500,000, but the amount which will have to be finally paid in damages, condemnation suits, repairs, &c., will bring this total to nearly $4,000,000. The abandonment of the construction work means also the abandonment of the New York-Providence steamer line, which the Grand Trunk planned to start early in June of next year and for which contracts for two big up-to-date steamers have already been let. These boats, it is stated, are now being built at Wilmington, Del.

The work in the State since it was started on May 22 had been pushed with great speed, buildings have been constructed, great cuts made, and houses condemned and moved. Altogether the new order leaves things in a most chaotic state. General indignation was expressed to-night by State and city officials and determination shown to take immediate action in an effort to get the order rescinded.

The construction companies in this State and Massachusetts have about 2,300 laborers employed for the railroad building. They are mostly Italians. They will not be paid off until next Friday, it is said, and the police of this city, under Supt. John A. Murray, and of other places in the State are holding officers in readiness in the vicinity of the construction camps to care for any trouble that may develop.

President Chamberlain, in Montreal, in response to an inquiry for information, sent the following telegram:

"Temporary stoppage of work on Southern New England is precautionary measure brought about by the unsettled money market which is produced by the strained conditions in Europe at the present time."

John S. Murdock, Vice President and attorney for the Southern New England, the only official of the road here to-day, refused to discuss a report that the order followed an agreement between the Grand Trunk and New Haven interests.

Asked when the work on the Southern New England was likely to be resumed, he referred to the fact that although it as announced officially several months ago that the road would be opened by Jan. 1, the company had until 1915 to complete its construction.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—With regard to the discontinuance of work on the Southern New England Railroad Company, a message received here from President Charles S. Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who is now in Stockbridge, Mass., says:

"I have no knowledge of the discontinuance of the work on the Southern New England about Providence; and if the work has been discontinued it has probably been for some local reason—the weather, financial, or some other reason of that kind, and of which I am not advised."

Vacation Fund's First Anniversary.

The first anniversary of the Vacation Fund established by the Vacation Committee of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation will be celebrated on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock with a meeting at Terrace Garden, 145 East Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. August Belmont will address the meeting and present a new phase of the work.

BRYCE HAS RESIGNED, HE NOTIFIES TAFT

Continued on Page 4.

nated, especially while he was visiting Australia; but the Government's replies to questions on the subject declared that the Ambassador was returning to Washington, and contained no indication that his resignation was imminent.

When the Panama controversy was at its height there were complaints from certain sections of the press that British interests were not receiving a proper amount of attention at Washington. But the Government gave the assurance that there was no justification for such complaints. It was stated that some months ago, before the Panama tolls question arose, Mr. Bryce informed Sir Edward Grey that he wished to be relieved of his post for purely personal reasons, but was persuaded to remain in Washington until all pending questions between the United States and Great Britain were adjusted.

Mr. Bryce will probably devote himself to literature henceforth, and is not likely to re-enter public life.

Mr. Bryce's Career.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, lawyer, author, and diplomat, was born in Belfast, Ireland, on May 10, 1838, and was educated at the University of Glasgow and Trinity College, Oxford, which conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1870. He was admitted to the bar of Lincoln's Inn in 1862 and practiced as a barrister until 1882. He was appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in Oxford in 1870. In 1880 he entered Parliament as the Liberal member from the Tower Hamlets, London, and became Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1886.

Subsequently he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1905 to 1907, when he was appointed Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Bryce is a member of many English and foreign societies, and was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Secondary Education. His chief works are "Holy Roman Empire" and "The American Commonwealth."

Largely through his efforts the English laws giving the mother the custody of her children and permitting married women to control their own property were enacted.

Mr. Bryce's appointment as the British Ambassador to Washington attracted widespread attention at the time it was made. He was then a member of the British Cabinet, serving as Secretary for Ireland in the Liberal Ministry of Sir Campbell Bannerman.

The Irish question was then nearing its most critical stage, and as head of the Irish Office Mr. Bryce did much in shaping the preliminary work leading up to the Home Rule bill. If he had remained in the Cabinet he would probably have been the author of the measure which later brought on the constitutional struggle in England and led to the limitation of the rights of the House of Peers in obstructing legislation passed by the Commons.

While it is true that his selection for the Washington post was due largely to the desire to send to this country one of England's foremost public men, it was privately said at the time that his appointment was really a Cabinet one, caused by dissensions over home rule.

Mr. Bryce said at the time to a friend: "I am particularly glad to come back in America in order to continue my observation of American public affairs and to round out the conclusions stated in my earlier work."

This resulted in his writing extended additions to his great work, "The American Commonwealth," published since he came to this country. On the diplomatic side, Mr. Bryce's most notable achievement was in conducting the negotiations with Secretary Knox leading to the conclusion of the British-American treaty of arbitration. This work presented many obstacles. The previous Hay-Pauncefote treaty had been to some extent a platonic undertaking, whereas the purpose on both sides of the water was to get a definite and practical instrument which would insure lasting peace between the two countries. As finally drawn the treaty was believed to have accomplished this practical end in a large degree, although the adverse attitude of the Senate to some extent has detracted from this work of diplomacy. Mr. Bryce had hoped to make the successful negotiation of the arbitration treaty the crowning accomplishment of his diplomatic career.

SUCCESSOR IS CHOSEN.

Sir Cecil Arthur Spring Rice to Head British Embassy.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Washington correspondent of The Morning Post says that Mr. Bryce informed President Taft that he would retire shortly and devote himself to literature.

Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, now Minister at Stockholm, will succeed Mr. Bryce.

Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice was born in 1859 and was created K. C. M. G. in 1906. He has served at Stockholm as Minister since Sept. 1, 1908. In 1889 he was Acting Third Secretary at Washington, and was appointed Acting Second Secretary at Washington to act as Secretary to the British delegate to the International Maritime Conference, Aug. 27, 1890. After serving for a time at Brussels and Tokio he was transferred to Washington in 1893. He was Chargé d'Affaires at Teheran in 1900 and Minister to Persia in 1906-08.

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"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

Men's Tan Blucher

A smart COWARD Shoe for everyday wear. English model, with all-eyelet laced upper. Custom workmanship and finish. A good looker, and

Feels Good on the Feet.

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MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

A new point of view on ready-to-put-on Clothes is the result when you see our Suits and Overcoats for the first time.

The more critical and exacting you are on style, fit, and materials the more favorably impressed you will be with our great showing of Fall and Winter garments.

Fall Suits $18 to $50

Fall Overcoats $16 to $42

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PACKARD service depots in Long Island City, Boston and Philadelphia are unequalled in the world. Among the other cities offering complete facilities in this territory are Worcester, Providence, Hartford, Springfield, Bridgeport, Brooklyn, New York, Newark and Trenton. Together they provide an unbroken line of communication for Packard trucks on the road.

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The satisfactory selection and purchase of precious stones, jewelry and silverware upon the part of the buyer call for faithfulness and experience upon the part of the seller.

For fifty years faithfulness and expert knowledge have characterized our transactions with our customers.

Prices never higher than prevail elsewhere for equal quality.

5TH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET

NEW YORK

Established 1862

Furniture of a By-Gone Age

THE slender grace of the Furniture Thomas Sheraton designed will give to the modern room a touch of old-world refinement and distinction.

In one of our galleries is a display of Mahogany Furniture inlaid with satin-wood and characteristic of Sheraton at his best. A typical swell-fronted sideboard and a set of shield-backed chairs for the Dining Room; a Secretaire-Book Case for the Library, or a spindle-legged lamp-stand for the Drawing Room are among the suggestions offered by this notable gathering.

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Between Fifth Ave. & Broadway

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HAMPTON SHOPS

Stern Brothers

will hold To-morrow, Tuesday, a Specially Prepared Sale of

Women's Tailored Suits

At Extraordinarily Low Prices

Particulars will appear in this evening's papers

Stern Brothers

Dressmaking and Tailoring Departments. Exceptional facilities for the Making to Order at short notice of

Street, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and Tailormade Suits

from the latest and most desirable foreign models or their own original sketches to meet individual requirements, At Very Moderate Prices.

THIRD FLOOR NEW BUILDING

West 23d and 22d Streets

Continuing

A Very Special Sale of Men's Winter Overcoats

Today marks the Fourth Day of this Sale of exceedingly interesting coats—a Sale which brought really surprising business to our stores when we first announced it as an Election Day Special, and is still continuing with equal vigor.

This, of course, giving you a clear realization of what a real "find" well-dressed New Yorkers have discovered this offering to be.

For beyond the obvious worthiness and value of the coats is the added attraction of straight Reductions from $30 and $35 to $22.50.

A clean Saving to YOU of $7.50 to $12.50.

As to Style description, the most interesting thing we can say is that these coats are all of the sort which appeals to those of you who would appear a bit at variance with the average man. They are coats of fancy materials. Some the really beautiful Scotch Raglans. Many are Chesterfields, single-breasted—best described as coats with an "air." Others are the much favored belted affairs, double-breasted. Lined and trimmed as you would wish them to be. And each and every coat warm enough for the coldest day, yet sufficiently light in weight to be worn with easy comfort.

In a word, we offer you who attend this Sale Coat-Satisfaction unbounded at a price which constitutes a veritable Bargain Opportunity.

Heavy Winter Overcoats $22.50 Reduced from $30 and $35

Smith Gray & Co.

UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845

BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS

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Resinol: 17 years a successful skin treatment

RESINOL is not an experiment. It was originally a doctor's prescription and it proved so successful in stopping itching and in healing skin troubles that other doctors soon began to use it. In this way, it has been prescribed regularly by thousands of careful physicians throughout the country, for over seventeen years, and has become a necessity in every drug store.

Such a record as this can be approached by no other treatment for skin eruptions now before the public. Your doctor or your druggist can confirm this.

So if you are suffering from any of these distressing, unsightly affections, is not Resinol the wisest, safest treatment? With the first use of Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment itching stops and healing begins. You can see the improvement day by day, and soon even the stubbornest eczema, rash, ringworm, pimples or blackheads, disappear.

Resinol is especially effective for the skin troubles of infants and children, and is an ideal household remedy for chapped faces and hands, dandruff, burns, wounds, sores and piles. You can try them free, by writing to Dept. 18 F, Resinol Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., for samples. Prices: Resinol Soap, 25c, Resinol Ointment, 50c and $1.00.

FASTEST ROAD TO Philadelphia IS THE

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE

ONE HOUR & 50 MINUTES

New Jersey Central

FROM FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET

HARD COAL NO SMOKE--NO TUNNELS

The beauty of the scenery, the smooth roadbed and easy riding equipment make the journey altogether delightful.

10 MINUTES OF THE HOUR AT WEST 23RD ST

EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR

The frequency of the trains and their hourly leaving time make time-tables unnecessary and avoid any uncertainty of train time.

For silk socks that *wear*, be sure to find "Interwoven" stamped on toes. 50c the pair.

SOME PARTY PLUMS FOR SULZER TO PICK

Places Paying a Total of $600,000 a Year in Salaries Will Be at His Disposal.

MAY HOLD DIX APPOINTEES

Five Public Service Commissionerships at $15,000 a Year Each the Best on His List.

Jubilant party workers in the Democratic ranks are already beginning to discuss with much interest the probable number of plums which will fall to the disposal of Gov.-elect William Sulzer when he takes the oath of office at Albany next January. Most of the chiefs of departments of the State are now Democratic, but there are a score or more important positions still held by Republicans who were appointed to office by Gov. Hughes.

In all, Mr. Sulzer will have power to make appointments aggregating $600,000 in salaries during his two years of office, providing he sees fit to choose successors to those men appointed to office by his predecessor. Tammany wiseacres, however, are of the opinion that most of the appointees of Gov. Dix will be retained by the new administration. The new crop of hungry office seekers are comforting themselves with the assurance that enough vacancies are due to occur to insure a good distribution of plums to the faithful.

By far the most important appointments which will fall to the new Governor will be the choice of five new Public Service Commissioners, to fill vacancies due to occur by the expiration of the terms of office of present incumbents. Two of these vacancies will take place in the Public Service Commission of the First District, which includes all of New York City, within the next fifteen months. For the up-State Commission, which has jurisdiction throughout the State outside of this city and which controls the telephone and telegraph corporations, Gov. Sulzer will have the naming of three of the five members. One of these, John B. Olmstead, is a holdover. His term really expired last February, but he was continued in office through the refusal of the Senate to confirm the appointment of Herbert P. Bissell, who was designated by Gov. Dix. The salary of a Public Service Commissioner is $15,000 a year.

Already the Governor-elect is being besieged by aspirants for the office of State Health Commissioner to succeed Dr. Eugene Porter of New York City, whose place will become vacant on Jan. 1. The salary is $5,000 a year, with an allowance of $1,500 for expenses. Another job which will have to be filled as soon as Mr. Sulzer takes office is that of State Labor Commissioner John Williams of Utica, whose salary is $5,000, and who is allowed $1,000 for expenses.

Benjamin S. Hail of Manhattan, who was appointed State Tax Commissioner by Gov. Hughes, will complete his term of office on Dec. 31, and many names are being urged upon Mr. Sulzer for this $6,000 place on the State's payroll. The same is true of the place which will be left vacant by the retirement of Duncan W. Peck of Syracuse, State Superintendent of Public Works, who will step down on Dec. 31 next. This appointment also carries with it $6,000 a year salary.

One of the juiciest plums which will be at the immediate disposal of the new Governor is the job of State Superintendent of Highways, which carries with it a salary of $7,500. The position of State Architect, now filled by Herman Hoefer, is another place for which an eager band of anxious political huntsmen are gunning. The State Architect receives $7,500 a year, and every mail adds to the list of names suggested to Mr. Sulzer for the position.

There are no fixed terms for State Civil Service Commissioners, and, if he so desires, Mr. Sulzer can name successors to John E. Kraft of Kingston, Walter C. Burton of Brooklyn, and Elek J. Ludvick of Manhattan. A Civil Service Commissionership carries with it a salary of $3,000 per annum.

It has been persistently rumored that Adjt. Gen. Verbeck will retire at the end of the present year. If the report proves true, this will place another $5,500 position at the disposal of Gov. Sulzer.

In addition to naming his military staff of sixteen aids at the beginning of his term, the new Governor will select a private secretary at $4,500 and a military secretary at $3,500 a year. The military secretary and the aids must be members of the State Guard.

During the ensuing year the terms of six Port Wardens will expire, and the terms of two others will end in 1914. Among the present incumbents are several Republican district leaders, and it is generally believed that their places will be filled by Democrats. The fees of the Port Wardens average about $2,500 a year.

On June 1 next Gov. Sulzer will be called upon to name a State Fair Commissioner at $6,000 a year, and another member of the same commission will have to be appointed the following year. Among other desirable positions at the disposal of the new administration will be a State Tax Commissioner at $6,000 a year, to succeed Thomas W. Byrnes of Brooklyn. Byrnes is a Democratic district leader and a loyal follower of McCooey. It is expected that he will succeed himself if the wishes of the organization are respected. His present term of office will expire on Dec. 31, 1913.

A Commissioner of the Board of Claims in place of William A. Gardner of Amsterdam, at a salary of $6,000 and $1,500 allowance for expenses; an Engineer and Appraiser of Canal Lands in place of William D. Milliman of Saratoga Springs at a salary of $5,000, and a Conservation Commissioner to succeed James W. Fleming of Troy at a salary of $10,000 a year, completes the list of available plums under the approaching administration.

MINISTER EGAN HOPEFUL.

Thinks Wilson Administration Will Not Disturb the Lesser Envoys.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 10.—United States Minister Maurice Francis Egan hopes that in spite of the election of a Democrat as President he will not be disturbed by the incoming Administration in Washington.

Mr. Egan states that under the system of keeping and promoting men in the Diplomatic Service, inaugurated in recent years, he does not think there will be many changes of Ministry, though Ambassadors may be superseded.

RESIGNER A SUICIDE.

Work on Spring Clothing Designs Too Much for Him.

Harry A. Fox, head designer for the Strawbridge & Clothier department store in Philadelphia, committed suicide yesterday morning by draining a phial of carbolic acid. He was found unconscious by his wife in their apartment at 385 Fort Washington Avenue and died before noon.

Mr. Fox had been suffering from melancholia. He had received the order for the Spring designs rather earlier than usual this year, and had given way under the strain of uninterrupted work.

DEMOCRATIC FIGHT IN SENATE EXPECTED

Radicals May Set Aside Precedent and Take Control of the Important Committees.

BRYAN EARLY IN WASHINGTON

His Week's Visit May Have a Bearing on the Senate Line-Up—Radicals Have a Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—In the assurance that the Democrats will control the Senate for the purposes of organization and the passage of ordinary partisan measures, lines are already being laid for control within the party. This foreshadows a sharp struggle between the so-called progressive and the conservative element of the party for control of the committee machinery of the Upper House.

Rumors of the impending clash, based upon warlike sentiments privately expressed by Progressive Democrats of the Senate, were supported to-day by the arrival in Washington of William Jennings Bryan and the announcement that Col. Bryan would remain here probably a week. Democratic politicians have not forgotten that Col. Bryan inspired and directed the organization of the Democratic Progressive Senators at the beginning of the present Congress into a combination opposing thet election of Senator Martin of Virginia as minority leader.

For the Sixty-third Congress the Democratic Progressives will have a bigger stake to fight for than mere floor leadership. The domination of Senate committees is involved, among them the important Finance Committee, which will direct all tariff legislation. When the Democrats take charge Senator Penrose will lose the Chairmanship. Senator Bailey of Texas is the ranking Democrat, but he will retire from the Senate, leaving Senator Simmons of North Carolina in line for the place. Senator Simmons's tariff record has been assailed by the Progressive Democrats, yet he comes back to the Senate with his tariff record indorsed by his State in a primary that gave him 40,000 plurality. He will expect the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee.

There promises to be a contest not merely on the question of overturning the cherished Senatorial precedent of seniority in the case of the Finance Committee, but the talk is of a struggle for a new deal all down the line. Should the fight come the Progressive Democrats can find a precedent in the action of the conservative representatives two years ago, when insurgents in line for promotion were in several cases passed over. The reason for contest is found in the fact that the conservatives are in line for Chairmanships of the principal committees as the following record of fourteen of the principal Senate committees will show:

Committees, Present Chairmen and Democrats in Line.

Agriculture—Burnham, (N. H.;) Bankhead, (Ala.;) Gore, (Okla.)
Appropriations—Warren, (Wyo.;) Tillman, (S. C.;) Culberson, (Texas.)
Commerce—Nelson, (Minn.;) Martin, (Va.;) Simmons, (N. C.)
Finance—Penrose, (Penn.;) Simmons, (N. C.;) Stone, (Mo.)
Foreign Relations—Cullom, (Ill.;) Bacon, (Ga.;) Stone, (Mo.)
Immigration—Lodge, (Mass.;) Davis, (Ark.;) Gore, (Okla.)
Indian Affairs—Gamble, (S. D.;) Stone, (Mo.;) Davis, (Ark.)
Inter-State Commerce—Clapp, (Minn.;) Tillman, (S. C.;) Newlands, (Nev.)
Judiciary—Clark, (Wyo.;) Bacon, (Ga.;) Culberson, (Texas.)
Military Affairs—Du Pont, (Del.;) Johnston, (Ala.;) Clark, (Ark.)
Naval Affairs—Perkins, (Cal.;) Tillman, (S. C.;) Smith, (Md.)
Post Offices—Bourne, (Ore.;) Bankhead, (Ala.;) Smith, (S. C.)
Rules—Crane, (Mass.;) Bacon, (Ga.;) Overman, (N. C.)

In this table the only Progressive Democrats are Messrs. Gore, Culberson, Davis, Newlands, and Smith of South Carolina. None of them holds first place in the line of succession. On these fourteen important committees names of such Progressive Democrats as John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, B. F. Shively of Indiana, James A. O'Gorman of New York, or Luke Lea of Tennessee do not appear, either as ranking or next to ranking Democrats. Of the Democratic Senators who hold over or are assured of re-election, twenty-one are Progressive and only fifteen Conservative. In addition it is asserted that nearly every one of the new Democrats who will come into the Senate by reason of the late election will be an out-and-out Progressive.

THE

FINANCE FORUM.

Free Opening Session.

Hon. George W. Wickersham,
Attorney General of the United States,
"The Results of the Dissolution Suits."
Horace White,
former editor of "The Evening Post,"
"Plans for Monetary Reform."
Auditorium of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association,
Wednesday evening, November 13, 1912, at 8.
James Brown Mabon, Pres't N. Y. Stock Exchange, will preside.
Charles A. Conant, Director.
The Public Are Invited.

Write for booklet and further details of forty talks by the big men of Wall Street, every Wednesday evening during the Winter and Spring.
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are adjectives which may be truthfully applied to this charming new model combining the Colonial and Beaded Slippers. An effective feature is the tongue made of light metal and beaded open-work,

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Sixth Avenue At Nineteenth St.

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ALMOST BLEW UP NIGHT WATCHMEN

McManigal Tells of Difficulty He Had to Avoid Killing Them.

ALTERED TIME OF EXPLOSION

Had to Plead with McNamara for Mercy—Wrecking of Hoboken Viaduct Recalled.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 10.—Conscience so overcame Ortie E. McManigal when he blew up a "job" at Mount Vernon, Ill., on April 19, 1910, that he was on the verge of quitting and exposing the McNamara dynamite plots five months before the loss of twenty-one lives at Los Angeles, Cal.

McManigal, who to-morrow will continue his testimony at the trial of the forty-five accused of complicity in the dynamite plot, says in a written confession, part of which has been made public by District Attorney Charles W. Miller, that twice while prowling about at night with bombs under his arm, he had to employ strategy in saving the lives of night watchmen.

He went to Mount Vernon by way of St. Louis, equipped with bombs provided by John J. McNamara, who had instructed him to blow up a new steel structure in Mount Vernon, which was being erected by non-union men. First regulating the timepiece so that the bomb would explode at 11:30 P. M., McManigal placed it where he considered it would do the most damage. Later he discovered that the bomb was almost directly beneath the night watchman's shelter, and the watchman on duty.

McManigal walked about on the opposite side of the street. He observed that the watchman seldom left his post and must inevitably be blown up unless he could be got away. Engaging him in conversation, he attempted to induce him to go to a theatre, but it was of no use. The watchman regarded the invitation with suspicion. In desperation the dynamiter returned to his hotel, prepared a smaller tomb timed to explode at about 11:25 o'clock, and sneaking through an alley, placed the second bomb at a remote part of the job.

The purpose, McManigal says, was by the remoter bomb, timed to explode about five minutes before the other, to draw the watchman from his shelter, so that he would be at the wreck of the first explosion and out of danger when the second occurred.

During the interval McManigal paced the streets in apprehension lest his plan should miscarry. But it had the desired effect, and on seeing the watchman walking about after both explosions he took a train for St. Louis.

While in company with J. B. McNamara, looking for a spot in which to place a bomb on a job in South Chicago on the night of Feb. 24, 1911, McManigal asserts in his confession, he and McNamara decided that the only point at which the explosion could do much damage was one at which a watchman was usually posted. McNamara, according to McManigal, was in favor of disregarding the watchman, saying: If the watchman is blown up, that will attract more attention." McManigal says he protested and finally induced McNamara to decide upon another spot.

In all of these instances McManigal asserts he was tempted to quit dynamiting, but was cautioned by those who paid him that "they had the goods on him." He will probably be on the stand for a week.

The Hoboken viaduct, built by the County of Hudson, N. J., to carry traffic over the heights at the riverside and costing $750,000, was severely damaged, houses in the vicinity were wrecked, and five persons were injured by the dynamite explosion which Ortie E. McManigal now confesses he set off under the structure on March 30, 1909. At the time of the explosion the viaduct was in course of construction as far as Adams and Jefferson Streets and had reached an elevation of about seventy-five feet on the rise to the side of the hill back from the Hudson River.

Mayor Martin Cooke of Hoboken, recalling the effects of the explosion last night, said that pieces of the steel structure were driven into many houses in the neighborhood by the force of the dynamite charge, windows in houses were broken for blocks around, and some of the nearest houses were wrecked.

"So far as I recall the property owners and the persons injured never received any compensation for the damages they sustained," said Mayor Cooke. "At the time the cause of it was attributed to labor troubles, and neither the county nor the contractors were considered liable. As I remember, a sub-contractor named Waldo, who had had a great deal of labor trouble, had to abandon his contract because of the heavy loss and damage he was subjected to by the dynamiting."

The viaduct is built at grade at the point of beginning, at Fourteenth and Willow Streets, Hoboken, and rises gradually to 100 feet at the point at which it pierces the side of the Palisades, from which point two branches connect with routes to West Hoboken and Jersey City, and with upper West Hoboken, each being about half a mile in length. The stem of the road between the hill and the river is about three-quarters of a mile in length.

RECKLESS ROGUE CAUGHT.

"Plunger McKeene" Tried to Shoot Women Detectives in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—A man who called himself John Richards of Somerville, whom two sailors prevented from shooting four women store detectives at Washington and Franklin Streets, Saturday afternoon, was identified by Inspector Armstrong at Police Headquarters to-day as George H. Gaskell, alias "Plunger McKeene."

Gaskell is well known to the police of various cities. He was always noted for recklessness. He was arrested in this city in 1905 for swindling, but escaped from jail. In a circular calling for his capture he was described as a mining promoter, race track plunger, former law student of a Michigan university, former Deputy Commissioner at the Chicago World's Fair, and once a financial writer on a San Francisco newspaper. He had several aliases, and was at that time 53 years of age. To-day he gave his age as 42.

Gaskell's first offense in Boston was in 1889, when he received a three years' sentence for the theft of $3,000 worth of jewelry. He was arrested in Philadelphia in 1891.

NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR

The new small flat collars in finest French Embroidery, with or without bows to match.

Filet Lace Collars, pleated or shaped to fit the neck. Collar and Cuff Sets in Filet, *Point de Venise*, and Carrickmacross Laces.

Large jabots and stocks in genuine Valenciennes and Irish Crochet to wear with tailor-made costumes.

Irish and Valenciennes *Motifs* of original design combined with velvet bows.

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Established 1766.

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1902 — 1912

Macy's was the first Department Store in America—Established at 204-206 Sixth Avenue in 1858

It was the first New York Department Store to move "uptown," and it Created thus the new retail section of the city.

This was in 1902. It is the Event we now Celebrate in this Grande Fête Anniversaire which is

A Carnival of Values Never Approached Elsewhere

EXTRA SESSION SEEMS ASSURED

Continued from Page 1.

these telegrams, but he did say that he had received no message from William Jennings Bryan since his telegram of congratulation. On the topic of an extra session of Congress, the Governor continued reticent.

The Governor's visitors to-day were Princeton friends, with the exception of National Chairman William F. McCombs, who came here Saturday to spend the week's end, and Arthur Little, a magazine editor. He attended services at the First Presbyterian Church in the morning, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and their daughters, Jessie and Eleanor. The little church was filled with friends. The Rev. Sylvester W. Beach, who has been Gov. Wilson's pastor for the last seven years, preached. He offered this special prayer, in which all of the congregation joined:

Most merciful God, our fathers' God, God of our Nation, we to-day commend to Thy favor and guidance Thy servant, the President-elect of the United States. Defend him from all evil, and enrich him with all needed good. Sustain him under the great responsibilities that, through the voice of the people, have now been laid upon him. Give him steadiness of purpose, unflinching courage, deep insight, and loyal devotion to duty as God shall give him to see it, and send down upon him that wisdom which cometh from above to direct him in all his ways.

After the services there was an informal reception on the church lawn, and the President-elect and Mrs. Wilson received the greetings of their friends. Dr. Beach was one of the first to congratulate the Governor.

"Woodrow Wilson is the greatest man I have ever known," said he. "Throughout the campaign I prayed most earnestly for his success. The Nation is indeed fortunate in having Gov. Wilson at the White House."

"Well, gentlemen, I've spent a very proper Sunday. I hope you gentlemen attended church," said the Governor to some callers to-night. Two among them said that they had not been there, but their wives had been.

"This going to church by proxy isn't recognized by the canons," remarked the Governor, amiably.

Gov. Wilson expects to get into robust health during his vacation of four weeks in a secluded spot in a Southern climate. He is going to take along his golfing outfit and his riding clothes. The Governor is an enthusiastic bicyclist, too. He says he won't take his bicycle, but that doesn't mean that he will not ride. He has friends where he is going who will lend him one. There are good roads, too. Just the other night the Governor began to talk bicycle riding when his old friend Justice Wood of the South Carolina Supreme Court dropped in to see him. It was with Justice Wood that the Governor made a bicycle tour in Europe. He met the Justice on the steamer, and they became close friends. When they reached the other side they decided to start out on their bicycles together.

Miss Jessie and Miss Eleanor Wilson, the Governor's daughters, who are to accompany the Governor and Mrs. Wilson, are fine tennis players.

Gov. Wilson will leave on his vacation by steamer, and on the same boat, occupying one of the best suites, will be a young couple who are grasping this opportunity to go on the first real wedding trip since they were married recently. They are Charles Swem, the Governor's personal stenographer, and his wife. Mr. Swem, one of the fastest stenographers in the business, is 19 years old, and his wife 18. He has been with the Governor on his campaign and he has been kept so busy that he had no time for a honeymoon.

The Governor is going to New York the night before his departure, and on his way, if he can arrange it, stop in Jersey City to see a boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Tumulty a week ago. The Governor holds Tumulty in the most affectionate regard, and promised to drop in and see the baby before he went away.

When he was asked to-day about the telegrams of congratulation he had received since Nov. 5, it was learned that the names of Col. Henry Watterson, Col. George Harvey, Mayor William J. Gaynor, and United States Senator Robert M. La Follette were not on the list.

In Her Own Right

SHE whose garments breathe the last new word of fashion-magic—holds a spell *in her own right*. (Note the phrase.)

The feminine instinct of self-adornment began with foliage years ago and its purpose has not waned.

There are extremes. The dainty and the vulgar appear, to dismay each other in every art. But as a subject the appearance of the American woman today brings satisfaction and pride to those who know her.

A woman hates the secrets she does not know. She adores all thought and effort that plan for her own particular beauty and luxury.

There is an element of humor under the grimness of the merchandise-subterfuge resorted to by the American merchants today. Here we have WOMAN to inspire, suggest and exploit every phase of industry. Here we have environment, money and machinery, developing genius in design, color, and fashion-artistry; we have supply and demand, in other words.

Because we have not been clever and expressive in advertising our progress and our interest, we have left undisturbed the prestige of centuries enjoyed by another land, and humbly sustained by our own. But for years we have been steadily improving and growing till today our designers of women's apparel are producing such exquisite merchandise that our American women insist upon wearing it. And still the Paris glamour must hold. That comes first. Our women would not wear the things they choose today if they knew that they are American made. This is what the merchants think.

WOMEN'S WEAR believes a far bigger and more beautiful thing about the women who play so important a role in life today.

WOMEN'S WEAR is willing to challenge the merchants and manufacturers, the importers and the women themselves to a tilt of fair values.

WOMEN'S WEAR believes there is not a representative American woman in this country who will not state over her signature her entire willingness to buy all merchandise under its true label and to proudly wear it adorned with the name of its maker. This does not mean that she cannot refuse American merchandise if she thinks it unworthy.

But it does mean that the American woman is not a doll. That she has all the character and independence and fearlessness necessary to stand back of her taste and, more than that, to stand back of the place she is taking today in the control of important national issues. She alone can smooth out the accumulation of false situations and disadvantages caused by the mistaken belief that she must be cajoled into making up her mind what she wants to buy with the bait of denying her own resources and boosting those of another country.

Here is the remedy: Let the women whose names are known as leaders of sensible thought and act write to the daily papers what they think of this monstrous and unjust situation. WOMEN'S WEAR will be particularly glad to receive, acknowledge and print such statements. Doubtless the whole American press will be equally appreciative.

Women's Wear
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MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS
FOR MEN AND WOMEN

THAT custom-made look, feel, wear and worth of Martin & Martin Hand-Sewed Shoes can never be gotten except through custom processes.

Comparisons with shoes of ordinary making will easily convince you of the fact. While the feeling of perfect ease in walking, the freedom from burning, and solid comfort when standing, more than warrants the price, $7.50 upward.

We are representatives for Thomas Cort Shoes, recognized as the World's most fashionable footwear. A Thomas Cort custom department in connection.

1 East 35th St. N. Y.

Ask any wearer of our clothes.

Get his ideas of the wear, style, fit and value.

Whether he paid $20 or has a more expensive suit—we'll bank on his answer.

He must be satisfied, or he wouldn't have the suit.

For most every day we ask all our friends to bring back anything that isn't just right in every way.

The best of woolens, the most careful work; and then the whole question of whether you keep the clothes left entirely to you.

Overcoats and suits.

The opening of rinks reminds us—

Skates and hockey sticks.

Everything for Fall and Winter sports.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

NEW BECKER COUNSEL TO ATTACK SCHEPPS

Joseph A. Shay Says He Can Now Prove He Was an Accomplice in Murder.

SCHEPPS ILL, SAYS LAWYER

And Should Be Set Free—Informers Now Declare They Do Not Fear Assassination.

Joseph A. Shay, the attorney who was called into the Becker defense after the convicted leader of the Strong-Arm Squad had been removed to the deathhouse at Sing Sing, will be substituted for John W. Hart as attorney of record within the next two days, according to Mrs. Charles Becker. This will be the first step in the fight to free Becker. Attorney Shay says that he has discovered fresh evidence which overwhelmingly proves that Sam Schepps was an accomplice of Rose, Vallon, and Webber in the conspiracy to murder Rosenthal, and that his first step will be to ask the Supreme Court to hear the new evidence and set aside the verdict of guilty against Becker.

Attorney Shay said last night that there had been a removal of the misunderstanding which led John F. McIntyre to deny that Becker had engaged Shay as additional counsel. This was confirmed by Mrs. Becker also. She hopes that the new policy of the defense will be effective in freeing her husband without the long delay which would be involved in an appeal.

According ot Attorney Shay, the evidence which the defense now has to prove that Schepps was an accomplice was not available during the trial. Becker's lawyers believe that the weakest point in the case against him is the testimony of Schepps, and they will direct their heaviest fire against him. The defense is sure that, if Schepps is proved to be an accomplice, Justice Goff will set aside the verdict and remove the necessity of taking an appeal, which might drag out a year before a final decision was reached. Justice Goff instructed the jury in the Becker trial that the evidence left him undecided whether Schepps was an accomplice, and that the question was, therefore, one for the jury to decide. The only testimony which linked Schepps with the conspiracy was that which was obtained by the Hot Springs Commission and from the admissions of Schepps himself. No independent witnesses were produced by the defense to prove Schepps an accomplice, and the verdict of the jury would seem to show that they judged that he was not an accomplice. Attorney Shay, however, asserts that the fresh evidence he has obtained leaves not a shadow of doubt that Schepps was a party to the plot to kill Rosenthal, and that the testimony which convicted Becker depended wholly on the status of Schepps.

Aside from the new evidence, the defense insists that the Court of Appeals would reverse the verdict on a reading of the record as it stands because of the dubious value of Schepps's testimony confirming the stories of Rose, Webber, and Vallon. Attorney Shay will file notice of appeal during this month, it was said last night, and does not expect that a final judgment will be rendered before six months.

Hope for Gunmen's Acquittal.

One of Becker's lawyers said last night that he was of the opinion that the four gunmen now on trial for the actual murder of Rosenthal would be acquitted. This is a conclusion of the present trial which Becker and his counsel are eagerly hoping for, in the belief that it would react strongly in favor of the convicted man. If the jury trying the gunmen fails to convict on the testimony of Rose and his confederates, Becker's counsel feel that it will amount to a repudiation of the case on which Becker was convicted.

District Attorney Whitman, however, has no fear of such an outcome. He said last night that the case against the gunmen was stronger than the case against Becker, and that he was confident of conviction. Becker's counsel admit that the possibility of an acquittal and of consequent benefit to Becker is something they are wishing for rather than expecting.

Another ground on which Becker's lawyers will fight for a setting aside of the verdict is their complaint that much of the evidence against him was obtained by questionable means. While no criticisms were made of District Attorney Whitman himself last night, it was intimated that proof of misconduct on the part of men employed in gathering evidence for the State had been discovered, and that it would play a prominent part in the fight for Becker's release. The defense also has hopes that some of the witnesses against Becker will change their stories.

One of Becker's lawyers said last night: "The only way that District Attorney Whitman can make Rose, Vallon, Schepps, and Webber stick to their stories against Becker is by keeping them in jail. Even then, they will never see Becker go to the electric chair. They will weaken and confess that their stories were false before the day set for the execution, if Becker is not free before that time. As Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss told the jury, they will take flight from New York, if they are let out of jail. And as soon as they are away from the pressure that is now bearing on them they will repudiate the stories they told on the witness stand and admit that they lied when they said Becker instigated the murder of Rosenthal."

Schepps Ill in Jail.

It was learned last night that the District Attorney had no intention of keeping Rose and his associates in the West Side Prison after the last of the trials for the murder of Rosenthal. Mr. Whitman is not afraid that, if released, they will run away or change their stories. All four of the confessed conspirators are growing restive under their confinement in the West Side Prison and are anxious for release as soon as possible. Since the conviction of Becker they have lost their fear of the fate which has been threatened against "squealers," and are beginning to rebel against their long confinement.

Bernard Sandler, counsel for Schepps, said yesterday that his client was in a desperate condition of health owing to his confinement in the West Side Prison, and he believed that he was a doomed man if he was not speedily freed. Schepps has not the slightest fear of being "croaked" for his testimony against Becker, according to Mr. Sandler. On a visit to the West Side Prison yesterday Mr. Sandler said he found Vallon and Rose just as anxious to get out of jail. Max Steuer, counsel for "Bridgey" Webber, said yesterday:

"Webber is intensely anxious to get out of jail. He has not the slightest fear of being shot. If he gets out he will stay right here in New York and feel that he is perfectly safe."

All four, however, will have several weeks longer at the very least to stay in the West Side Prison. They are wanted as material witnesses in the trial of "Jack" Sullivan, who is also indicted for the murder of Rosenthal. It was learned yesterday that District Attorney Whitman has not the slightest intention of dropping the charge against Sullivan.

It was announced last night that after the trial of the gunmen, which may last a week or ten days longer, Mr. Whitman will proceed with the trial of ex-Chamberlain Charles H. Hyde for bribery. This case will probably last several weeks, and "Jack" Sullivan will not go to trial till the Hyde case is disposed of.

Charles G. F. Wahle, counsel for the four gunmen, said positively yesterday that all four of his clients would be placed on the witness stand to tell their own stories. He said also that the wives of "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg and "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz would be called to testify for their husbands. Mr. Wahle intimated that the defense would set up an alibi. He scoffed at the rumor that his clients would be willing to plead guilty to murder in the second degree. Judge Wahle was in the counsel room at the Tombs with his clients yesterday from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. going over the details of the trial and pausing only to dispose of a lunch of coffee and sandwiches which was sent in. The gunmen have lost nothing of their air of confidence, and their position was stated by "Lefty Louie," who said:

"We wouldn't plead guilty to anything. If they offered to charge us with petty larceny and give us sentences of twenty days, we would fight the case."

Mr. Whitman said last night that he was pleased to hear that Judge Wahle intended to place his clients on the stand, for he wished to question them, not only about the Rosenthal case, but about other incidents in their careers. The District Attorney spent Saturday afternoon with Rose and the other confessed conspirators at the West Side Prison, making final preparations to begin the trial as soon as the jury is chosen. Mr. Whitman said that the case of the prosecution would be completed in three days unless an unexpectedly long time was taken in cross-examination.

VAINLY SEEK CLUE TO POND VICTIM

State Detectives Do Not Believe Slain Woman Was a White Slave Victim.

MOTIVE PROBABLY REVENGE

Prosecutor Thinks Woman May Have Given Evidence in Connecticut Excise Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Conn., Nov. 10.—State detectives investigating the murder of the young woman whose body was found in the Gilbert & Bennett Mill Pond here conferred to-day with United States Secret Service agents in connection with the theory that the victim was slain because it was thought she was a Government spy investigating white slave conditions.

State Detective Frank Verilli, however, says he does not believe the case has any connection with the Stratford murder on Oct. 22 when Jennie Cavaglieri, a white slave witness, was lured out in an automobile by five men and shot dead. Verilli worked on the Stratford case. Four of the murder party were apprehended, but the fifth is still at liberty. At that time detectives searched for a young woman who had frequently been seen in company with the Cavaglieri woman, and who, it was thought, was also aiding Government investigators. All efforts to trace the woman since the Stratford murder have been futile.

The theory advanced in the new case here was that the victim was the missing young woman. It was suggested that she might have been lured away on the same night as the Stratford murder and killed either then or a few days afterward. As the body of the young woman had been in the mill pond at least two weeks, according to the medical examiner's report, her death probably occurred within a short time after the Stratford murder.

Prosecuting Agent Beers of Danbury said to-night that he had traced down all the theories as far as possible without result. He is paying especial attention now to a theory that the woman was murdered because she made revelations to the State police, which led to wholesale liquor raids here recently.

The identity of the murdered girl has not been established. Before her body was taken to a vault in the Branchville Cemetery several residents of Georgetown and vicinity viewed the body, but none recalled having seen the girl before. She was about 25 years old. The Italians in the neighborhood profess they have never seen the dead woman.

That the woman was murdered in some town along the Hudson River and her body brought to the Georgetown pond for disposal in an automobile is another theory now being investigated. Carl Olsen, who lives on the Old Portland Road, near the mill pond, says he heard a heavy vehicle pass his house late at night in the direction of the pond about ten days ago. The vehicle returned, traveling fast, half an hour later.

Detective Verilli says the sheets in which the body was wrapped were probably made in Italy. He says the letters "G. C.," which were worked into the counterpane, were made in a manner peculiar to Italians.

TALK OF A MEXICAN BASTILE.

Rebels Also for French Revolution Methods by Guillotining the Rich.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10.—Gen. Geronimo Trevino, who was recently retired at his own request from the army, is suggested as Provisional President of Mexico in a new revolutionary manifesto which has just reached the capital. The document is signed by Gaudencio de la Llave, Colonel of regulars, who lately joined the insurrection; Benjamin Rodriguez, and F. R. Pradillo. The latter was with Orozco's army until he incurred Orozco's displeasure by taking Emilio Vasquez from San Antonio to Juarez.

The manifesto is dated Puebla, the day after the capture of Gen. Felix Diaz. The newspapers of Mexico City have refrained from mentioning the manifesto, and it is not believed that Gen. Trevino is interested.

Another revolutionary document, obtained by the police from Zapatista prisoners, was made public to-day. It appears to reveal the intention of the Zapata brothers and the leading insurrectionary chiefs, whose names are signed, to imitate the French Revolution. Promises are made to the insurgent army, to which the document is addressed, that a guillotine will be erected in the capital and that the heads of many of the rich will fall. It also promises that others will end their days in the Mexican Bastile.

Notwithstanding the failure of the Zapatistas to take Cuernavaca, activities in the States of Morelos, Guerrero, and Mexico continue, and the Government is planning to resume the "extermination" tactics employed by Gen. Robles a few months ago with some success. Gen. Blanquet will be left in the Zapata district, instead of being ordered to return north to resume the campaign against the Orozco rebels.

The defeat administered by Gen. Blanquet at Cuernavaca appears to have incited the Zapatistas to more horrible outrages. Wandering bands are committing murder and arson in the way of reprisals. A freight train was stopped near Puebla by a band last night. The conductor was stabbed to death, and the engineer was stabbed, and, though not killed, was thrust into the firebox of the locomotive and the door closed.

Reports are current of a new plot, a well-known army officer having had a conference with the Orozco adherents with the object of organizing all factions of the rebels.

The Government has been unable to locate Gen. Higino Aguilar, but asserts he has no following worth mentioning. The Imparcial says that Gen. Aguilar slept last night at the San Geronimo ranch, in the southern part of the State of Puebla, and that he has several hundred men with him.

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Construction Decoration
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Progress and Revolution.

The path of progress is marked by revolutionary methods.

Our method of building may be revolutionary to you. It is sure to be progressive.

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W. & J. SLOANE

AUTUMN EXHIBIT OF HIGH-GRADE AMERICAN-MADE RUGS

With the opening of the first Autumn Season in our new establishment, we are prepared to offer an unexcelled selection of American-made Rugs.

This comprises the best qualities of Wilton, Brussels, Axminster and other desirable weaves, including a large assortment of our popular Inverness, Mohegan and Kilmarnock Wool Art Rugs—which combine durability and artistic quality at moderate prices.

Throughout the stock the designs and colorings are of the highest decorative excellence, and will be found suitable for homes requiring careful treatment in their furnishing.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF BRUSSELS RUGS
Standard Makes—Artistic Patterns

8' 3"x10' 6"	regularly $22.75	for	$18.00
8' 3"x10' 6"	" 27.75	"	22.00
9' 0"x12' 0"	" 24.50	"	19.25
9' 0"x12' 0"	" 29.50	"	23.50

FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SEVENTH STREET

Lord & Taylor
Founded 1826

Annual Sale of Men's Shoes

Celebrating the Opening of this Department Five Years Ago by Offering

Every Day This Week

The Best Shoe Values of the Whole Year

Considering the present advance in the cost of Footwear, this sale presents even greater values than we have been able to offer on former similar occasions.

Our $6.00 and $7.00 Shoes
$3.95
Our $5.00 Shoes
$2.95
All leathers; all styles; all sizes.
Sizes and widths marked in plain figures.

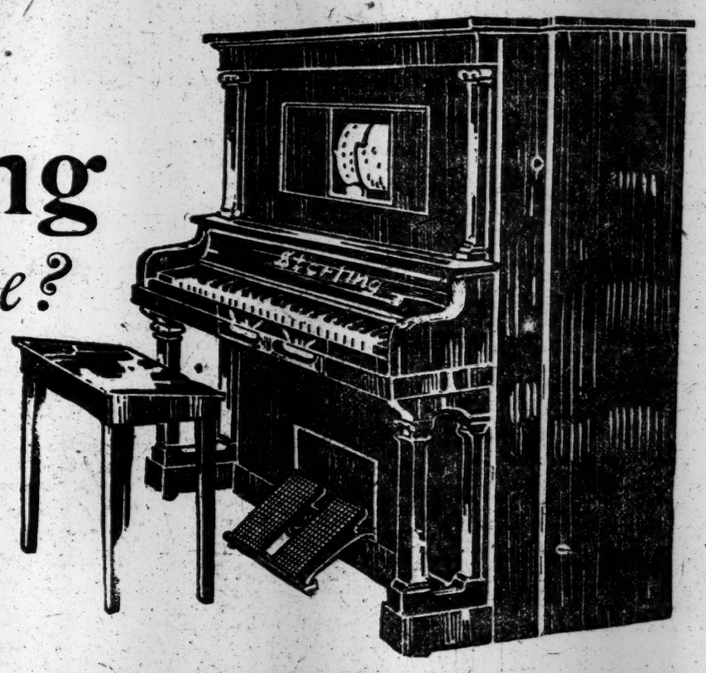
Our $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 Shoes have a great reputation—they are the very best Shoes obtainable at these prices.

This event presents the opportunity to select from these splendid lines your entire season's supply—business, storm or dress shoes—at very much less than our regular prices.

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

What of Thanksgiving

Music in Your Home?



Can you afford to be without it?

Do you know that music has proved itself to be the greatest safeguard for the home?

That it concentrates the interests of the family?

That the father, either from the work bench or the President's desk, not a musician but a lover of music, can chase away the darkest cloud of business care?

That the mother harassed by thousands of housekeeping troubles can quiet the nerves and turn sorrow into joy?

That the son can make his father's home the most desired meeting place for chums and social friends?

That the daughter can keep the hearts of the whole household young with merry song and dance for girl friends and school companions?

That even the children with brightened hearts will face life with a cheerful courage and a hopeful outlook?

Isn't it worth while considering the purchase of a

Pianos as low as $195

You cannot buy a better low priced piano anywhere in Greater New York. Absolutely guaranteed. No extras of any kind, and Easy Payments.

Playerpianos as low as $395

You cannot find an instrument that will surpass it in quality of tone and enduring service for the same money anywhere in this country. Easy monthly payments if you like.

Sterling Playerpiano

when it can give any one the great joy of producing music whether a musician or not?

You don't have to know a note of music—you don't need trained fingers. You just sit down to the Piano and put your very soul into any kind of music written.

The price is a moderate one.

Some day you are going to buy a Playerpiano, and to get close to the house that gives the best service will implant a knowledge that will aid your future judgment.

If you could visit our factories and follow the detail of construction from the selection of materials, the rigid inspection of every part, the character of the workmen, the artists who tone regulate, on through to the careful boxing of the finished piano, you would understand why the Sterling Company has earned a public confidence second to no manufacturer in the world.

The purchase should be a plain, common sense business proposition, and that is just what it is when you link our service and our absolutely honest one-price selling methods to the established value of our product.

A Great Music Roll Library

Not every house that sells Playerpianos can give you Player Roll service. We have one of the largest libraries in this country, with a service second to none. A small yearly subscription gives anyone the use of practically everything written for the piano. If you are collecting a permanent library of your own you will find the quality of our Music Rolls and our prices of great adantage.

Open Evenings by Appointment

The Sterling Piano Co.
Manufacturers, Sterling Building
518-520 Fulton St., Corner Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Easy Monthly Payments

OUR GIRLS ENJOY PLAYING WITH FIRE

Women Who Seek Career Here Like the Dangerous Game, Says Owen Johnson.

AND THEY DON'T GET BURNED

They Want to See Life, Not Experience It—Foreign Women Could Not Do It.

Owen Johnson, the author, who with Mrs. Johnson is spending a fortnight in town, expects to sail for Italy one week from Saturday. They have engaged passage on the Canada, and will land at Naples, and will proceed at once to Florence, where in a villa which Mr. Johnson will take for the Winter they hope to pass a very charming but very busy December and January—well into the mid-winter, in fact, for Mrs. Johnson is to sing in opera and the author plans to complete his new novel during his Winter's stay in Florence.

The Johnsons will go to Paris in the early Spring. They expect to be on the other side for nearly a year. While in Paris the author will complete another novel. The first of these novels, "The Salamanders," will be published serially by the McClures, and will be followed by the novel, "The World That Dances," another serial, both of them to be completed while the author is abroad.

"I am really going abroad just to come back," said Mr. Johnson yesterday. "That's true—just to come back. For all my novels are essentially of American life. But an author needs to study life in all the great centres. And New York is too distracting. I can work better away from New York."

"And is 'The Salamanders' a novel of American life?" he was asked.

The "Mental Type" Girl.

"Yes," he said, "a novel of the type of American woman who is distinct from any other type, who belongs in a class to herself. For a long time I have observed her, the atom of a girl who comes to New York from out the great Middle West, we may say, drawn here by the lure of the great city. I call her a 'mental type.' She is the type who one day is handed out like a Princess from one of the luxurious hotels and the next day you may see her lunching on 15 cents in a cheap restaurant.

"The type I have observed closely is the girl of extraordinary cleverness, with talent enough to make a 'career' on the stage, or in other ways, serve as an excuse for coming to New York. But it is not really her love of a career that brings her. It is rather her desire to see life as she sees it here, as she believes it exists here.

"Women like this type see life. But it is only men who experience it. And this woman, the type I am presenting in my next novel, does not wish to experience life. She prefers to play with its dangers. Her curiosity is innocent. She enjoys the dangerous game, but back of her playing it so cleverly is the deep religious training underlying her nature, her bulwark against all the tragic luxury of New York.

"She meets men, dines with them in cafés, sees life as she thinks it exists, looks at it through many gateways, and in the end she either marries, or in some instances goes about her career seriously. But she is not serious when she first comes, and she is not content until some of her innocent curiosity is gratified.

"Now this woman of cleverness and of remarkable self-reliance is understood by the American man, but never by the foreigner. Abroad this type belong to the adventuress, to the demimondaine class. One knows just where to place her. In America she is a distinct product of the age. And if she were another nationality she could not exist, that is, she would not be the 'mental type' that I consider her. Take the woman of the Latin races. She could not go through the fire and not get burned. Her very physical characteristics make it impossible. But the American type is different."

The Youth Who Goes to Paris.

"And will 'The World That Dances' treat of the American woman?"

"No," said Mr. Johnson; "I am treating of the American youth who goes to Paris at the dangerous age, the vulnerable age, I may say."

"To study at the universities?"

"Oh, no; to see life."

"The wealthy American young fellow?"

"No; extreme wealth," he replied. "A young fellow with four or five thousand a year. I mean, too, the young American just out of college, who goes to Paris with the idea that wickedness wears horns and a tail, with all of his preconceived ideas as plain as black and white."

Mr. Johnson believes that never in any preceding age has the novelist or the dramatist had such rich material as in the America of to-day.

"American life parallels the Paris of Balzac," he said. "We see here just the same types that the volcanic conditions had produced in the social and political life of Paris of that day. French Generals came up from the gutter; everything was chaotic, untraditional. So with American life. We are not living by traditions. And the fact that we are wanting to know the facts of life gives the opportunity to the novelist, the dramatist.

"Ten years ago, even five years ago, magazine editors would not publish novels that dealt with the facts of life. But we want to know life as it is, not deception, not subterfuges, but facts. We are progressing. And I believe that the principle of woman suffrage is creating, has created, a large desire for sincerity. We wish sincerity, we demand frankness, we wish to see things as they are. And literature must interpret life."

Nina Dimitrieff Heard.

Nina Dimitrieff, a Russian soprano, who has made frequent New York appearances, gave a song recital last evening at Eolian Hall. The audience was a good one and there was a large sprinkling of Mme. Dimitrieff's countrymen and women. Her programme, as usual, contained many Russian songs, including numbers by Rimsky-Korsakoff, Tschaikowsky, Gretchaninoff, Davidowff, and Napravnick. She also sang a group of French and German songs and a group of songs in English.

DEDICATE MEMORIAL ALTAR.

With a Reredos and Credence It Commemorates the Late Rev. T. H. Sill.

The altar, reredos and credence erected in memory of the late Rev. Thomas Henry Sill, at one time Vicar of St. Chrysostom's Episcopal Church, was dedicated yesterday morning by Bishop Griswold of Kansas. The altar was erected by contributions from the congregation of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, which is in the parish of Trinity Church. The altar, with the reredos and credence, is of carved white marble, and fills the back of the sanctuary of the little chapel, which stands at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street.

After Bishop Griswold had read the dedication service, the Rev. W. T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, read the communion service. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Frederick Herbert Sill, son of the late Vicar of St. Chrysostom's, and head master of the Kent (Conn.) School.

The Rev. Thomas Henry Sill, to whom the altar was dedicated, was the organizer and until his death on April 6, 1910, the Vicar of St. Chrysostom's Chapel. For forty-five years from 1865 he worked in this capacity. The present chapel was built in 1868, and in connection with it a parish house was erected.

BIG CROWD IN DOG CHASE.

Inoffensive Boy and Man Who Tried to Scare the Dog Bitten.

Park Avenue, for the two blocks north of 117th Street, was reduced to a state of frenzy yesterday morning by the invasion of a large, ungainly mongrel. The dog was content at first to run in circles and yelp from time to time, but this soon palled on it and it plunged into a corner group of boys and bit one of them in the hand. He was young Maurice Henry of 104 East 118th Street.

Then the hue and cry began. Three hundred persons ran hooting after the dog, with several policemen taking potshots at every opportunity and without the slightest effect. One patrolman tried to wield a lariat, but he did not know how. Edwin Pfeiffer of 116 East 119th Street waved him arms and uttered terrifying noises, with the idea of frightening the dog into an areaway. The dog bit Mr. Pfeiffer. Finally, after the chase had turned and swept back down Park Avenue again, a police bullet brought the dog down. The two who were bitten went to Sydenham Hospital for cauterization.

SURGEONS NOW HERE FOR WEEK OF CLINICS

Congress Opens This Morning with Lecture, to be Followed by Clinic at Bellevue.

MORE THAN 2,000 EXPECTED

Papers to be Read by Prominent Men at Evening Sessions—Dr. W. J. Mayo to Speak To-night.

Between 1,000 and 1,200 surgeons from all parts of the United States and Canada arrived in this city yesterday to attend the Clinical Congress of Surgeons, which opens with an address at 11 o'clock this morning at the Academy of Medicine, and another thousand are expected to arrive to-day. The headquarters of the congress is at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where the Waldorf apartments and the grand ballroom have been reserved for the week. Members will go to the Waldorf on arrival and register in the Green Room of the apartments, where there will be a staff of twenty clerks to give information.

Up to midnight 700 surgeons had engaged rooms at the Waldorf, and others at the Vanderbilt, Astor, Belmont, Park Avenue, Breslin, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, and Woodstock Hotels.

During the week 995 clinics will be held in public and private hospitals in Manhattan. The lecture to-day will be followed by an operation at Bellevue by Dr. L. V. Hotchkiss, and the clinics will go on every day until Saturday. Bulletins will be posted in advance at headquarters, so that visiting surgeons can ascertain which clinic they wish to attend.

Every branch of surgery will be covered at these clinics, and a number of operations will be performed by some of the best-known surgeons of New York. On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday there will be evening sessions in the grand ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria, where papers will be read by some of the best-known surgeons of America. The President of the congress is Dr. Edward Martin of Chicago. Dr. George E. Brewer of New York is the Vice President, and A. D. Ballou is the General Manager.

Members attending the various clinics will have the opportunity of seeing operations performed by the most advanced methods, and in addition there will be demonstrations in radiology, surgical pathology, experimental surgery, and other subjects.

Mr. Ballou pointed out that any surgeon of good standing in North America could become a member of the congress by registering at the annual meeting and paying a fee of $5. All surgeons attending the congress must register and obtain a card, which will admit them to the clinics and the evening sessions.

A notable paper for to-night is that to be read by Dr. William J. Mayo, who, with his brother, conducts the famous hospital at Rochester, Minn.

In addition to the clinics and literary sessions members of the congress will meet in the evening at headquarters, and discuss each other's work and exchange ideas.

Among the distinguished foreign surgeons who will read papers at the evening sessions are Dr. W. Arbuthnot Lane of London, on Wednesday night; Dr. W. W. Chipman of Montreal, on Thursday night; Dr. Wilhelm Wethel of Vienna, on the same evening, and Otfried Foerster of Breslau, to-morrow night. The well-known American surgeons, Dr. John B. Murphy of Chicago and George E. Brewer of New York, will speak on Saturday night on "Surgery of the Bones and Joints."

PLANS NEW COCAINE LAW.

Justice Swann Finds Present Statute Not Drastic Enough.

Realizing that the present law governing the sale of cocaine is totally inadequate, Judge Swann of General Sessions, Father James B. Curry of St. James's Church, and State Senator James Foley have agreed to take immediate steps to procure the passage by the next Legislature of an amendment to it.

The law which governs the sale of cocaine and which makes it a felony for any one to sell it except on a doctor's prescription is found under Section 1746 of the Penal Code. It was passed in 1907 and amended in 1910. Although the law makes the sale of cocaine, except as provided for, a felony, punishment is limited to a sentence of one year and a fine of $1,000. Other felonies are punishable by imprisonment for at least five years. The law as amended makes the possession of cocaine a misdemeanor, calls it an attempt to sell, and fixes the punishment at imprisonment for six months or a fine of $500, or both.

Judge Swann would amend the law so that mere possession would constitute a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $1,000, or one year in the penitentiary, or both, while the actual sale of cocaine would be a felony punishable by at least five years' imprisonment. He would also have an attempt to sell cocaine punishable by at least three years. In fact, Judge Swann suggests that a cocaine law similar in its provisions to the Sullivan anti-gun law be passed.

THE PEOPLE'S NEW DEPARTMENT STORE
KESNER'S
SIXTH AVE. 22ND and 23RD STREETS
IN NEW YORK'S SHOPPING CENTRE

FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Specials for To-day

Suitings, twilled cloth, 54 inches wide. Also diagonal cloth, 54 inches wide, both being in a large range of stripes and colorings. Regular price $1.00, for... 48c

Tailored Skirt, made to order for Monday only if materials amounting to $1.50 are bought in our dept. Perfect fit guaranteed..... 50c

Curtains, (Muslin), 40 inches wide, in lengths from 1 to 10 yards. Regular price 25c per yard, for 10c

Braids, trimming, in all colors, 1½ to 3 inches wide. Regular price 29c to 75c, for, yard..... 17c

Boys' Indian Suits, including coat, pants and headgear. All neatly trimmed. Regular price 75c, for..... 39c

Corsets, C. B. and A La Spirite, cut extremely long, latest and most desirable models, heavily boned. Regular price $1.00, for..... 49c

Shaker Flannel, and Wrapper Flannel in short lengths. Regular price 8c to 10c, for..... 4½c

No Mail Orders.

Apron Ginghams, Dress Ginghams, staple patterns, in short lengths. Regular price 8c to 10c, for..... 5c

Framed Pictures, with gilt frames, large variety of subjects; suitable for any room. Size 24x30 inches. Regular price 75c, for 44c

Chocolates, and bonbons; Meadowbrook brand, assorted; extra good qualities. Regular price everywhere 60c, for..... 25c

Silks, (black), consisting of Peau de Soie, Duchesse, Messaline, Peau de Cygne, Oil Boiled Taffeta, satin stripe Taffeta. All yard wide. Reg. price $1.00. Special for 68c

Roller Skates, Ball bearing, high leather back; clamp toe. Extension model. Regular price $1.50..... 74c

Men's Hats, scratches in Alpine and Telescopes; colors gray and brown. Regular prices $3.50 and $4.00, for..... $1.45

Wall Paper, for music rooms and studios, in handsome and unique patterns. Regular price 50c, for..... 25c

ON account of the extremely low prices we cannot fill telephone or mail orders, and we reserve the right to limit quantities to prevent dealers from buying stocks.

Your dollar buys more "Better-Goods" here than Elsewhere

Prosperity

Yours—or the Other Fellow's?

THE dawn of a new prosperity rises today on America. The election is over. Bumper crops have come from the fields. The farmers' bins are bulging. The railroads are buying. The steel mills are running full blast again. Many believe the American people are beginning the most prosperous era of their history.

On the *crest* of the prosperity wave will ride only those alert, far sighted houses which project themselves into the future and prepare for it. Here is a big and interesting problem for them: how are all these products, this grain, these cottons, these textiles, this steel and this machinery going to be carried to the ultimate consumer?

* * *

The railroads will take care of their share as usual. But the railroads do not carry the goods to the ultimate consumer. For every piece of goods that is hauled by railroad 100 miles, is hauled over street or roads 5 miles by horse or automobile. The extent of road transportation is today way beyond the belief of the average man.

Wheat, for instance, is hauled to the railroad by horse or automobile. The railroad hauls it to the mill and then on to the city. The horse or automobile hauls it to the grocer and from him to the ultimate consumer. Thus the story goes. Are your horses *able* to take care of the increased business?

Have you *enough* horses to take care of the increased business?

Don't buy more horses. Buy motor trucks. They can work twenty-four hours a day if necessary. They can haul three times the load. They can cover a greater area of territory. They reach out and get new business.

ALCO
Motor Trucks
6½ ton 5 ton 3½ ton 2 ton

They never tire. They travel as fast at the end of the day as at the beginning. They do not die suddenly. They do not consume on Sunday.

* * *

Motor trucks are increasing at the rate of about 100 per cent per year. They are being used now in every line of business. Nearly every house that has bought one motor truck has bought more motor trucks. Sixty-two per cent of the Alco trucks we have built were purchased on reorders. That is the evidence. The testimony of nearly a thousand Alco owners is against the horse.

Within a year Alco trucks have risen from sixth to a commanding position. They have behind them a company with a capital of $50,000,000,—a company of 77 years' accumulative transportation experience.

And bear this in mind: sixty five per cent of all Alco owners are rated by Bradstreet and Dun at $1,000,000 or over. Big business houses are shrewd buyers. They seldom purchase mistakes. Nearly every one of these big business houses has bought more Alco trucks. This is a good guide for the smaller business house, for it can avoid the danger of an unwise purchase if it, too, selects the Alco.

* * *

We sell the Alco truck on a scientific basis. We are not so much interested in the immediate future as in the ultimate business. Therefore, a year ago, we established the Transportation Cost Bureau.

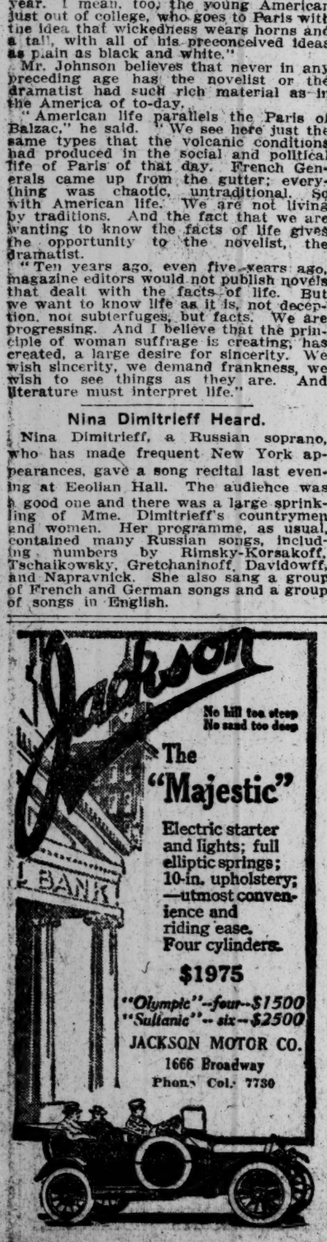
This Bureau will determine for you just how much your horses are actually costing you, will blue print your horse delivery system, reroute your hauls, estimate if you can employ motor trucks to advantage, determine how many you need, the size, the type of body, and will show you what the automobile equipment will save over the horse equivalent. The saving runs from 15 to 40 per cent, depending on the type of business. The service rendered by this Bureau is without charge to you.

Appointments are made in order of request. Our telephone number is Columbus 5300.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, - - 1886 Broadway, NEW YORK

Builders of Alco Motor Trucks, Alco Motor Cars and Alco Taxicabs

Movers of the World's Goods Since 1835. Capital, $50,000,000



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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FURNITURE AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS

Flint service is, in its way, of as much importance as FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.

We not only assemble on our ten spacious floors an unsurpassed exhibit of distinctive furniture at prices as low as is consistent with quality and construction, but offer to those seeking to furnish or beautify their homes every possible assistance that can insure satisfactory selections.

In our Decorative Department complete rooms may be assembled, portraying your own conceptions or illustrating the best characteristics of any period. We make no charge for professional services of this nature, and artist's sketches carrying out original ideas will be submitted on request.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43-47 WEST 23RD ST. 24-28 WEST 24TH ST.

NEW LACKAWANNA SERVICE TO CHICAGO

Via Michigan Central Railroad

A Service new
"From 2 to 2"
Which Phoebe Snow
Presents to you—
Two Roads unite
To expedite
Your trip by Road
of Anthracite

This new service means you can leave New York on a Lackawanna train at 2 in the afternoon and reach Chicago at 2 the next afternoon, via the Michigan Central.

It means a more convenient service for those who wish to reach Chicago before the close of business hours. It means the best of everything for your safety, ease and comfort.

The cars are all-steel, with electric berth lights, and the dining car service is just as good as we can make it. The Observation car contributes to the enjoyment of the scenery all along this beautiful route.

Lackawanna Railroad

NEW YORK: BROADWAY Cor. Wall St. Cor. Howard St. Cor. 28th St. Cor. 42d St.

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NEWARK: Broad and Market Sts.

BISHOP CONSECRATES ST. GEORGE CHAPEL

J. Pierpont Morgan's Name Heads the List of Wardens It Is Meant to Commemorate.

FITTINGS WERE ALL DONATED

Bishop Greer Declares the Christian Religion Is the One Guiding Influence Which Remains Unchanged.

The new Centennial Chapel of St. George's Episcopal Church, in Stuyvesant Square, built as a memorial to all the wardens of the parish, by the present wardens, was dedicated yesterday morning by Bishop Greer.

The chapel faces east in Stuyvesant Square. Upon its three inner walls are engraved the names of the vestrymen and wardens of St. George's, the list being headed by the name of John Pierpont Morgan, the senior member of the wardens. Opposite Mr. Morgan's name is that of Robert Fulton Cutting. Mr. Morgan gave the site for the chapel, which cost $32,022, and he gave $100,000 toward its construction.

For the most part the interior fittings of the chapel have been contributed. The tympanum above the door, representing the battle of St. George with the dragon, is a memorial to Richard Peters, given by his brothers and sisters, and the organ is a testimonial to Girard C. W. Lowrey, presented by Mrs. Lowrey and his family. The lectern, in massive bronze antique finish, is the gift of Miss E. H. Schenkberg in memory of her mother, Mrs. Eliza Matilda Bird Schenkberg. There are two prayer books, gifts of Miss E. Preston, and vases presented by the King's Daughters' Society. The east windows were donated by the children of Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence.

The chapel was thronged at 10:30 o'clock when the consecration service began. After offering an invocation, Bishop Greer read the Sentence of Consecration, and the procession filed from the chapel into the church. The procession was headed by the choir, and the wardens, headed by J. Pierpont Morgan and Robert Fulton Cutting, came next. The parish clergy, headed by the Rev. Karl Reiland, the rector; Bishop Greer, and the congregation, followed.

In his sermon, Bishop Greer declared that the Christian religion was the one guiding influence that had remained unchanged through the decay of centuries. The Christian Church, he said, was the product of a great unchanging life in the changing conditions of this age. He found an illustration of this truth in New York, where the traditions and beliefs of every quarter of the globe were to be encountered.

"St. George's Church," Bishop Greer said, "is known to all for its good will and organized efficiency. In the chapel, given through the goodness of its officers, its work will be known in the future, and it will be known as something more than a memorial. It is a solemn pledge to God that what this church has stood for in the past, it will stand for in the future. In spite of the changes which have taken place in the past, which are taking place in the present and which may take place in the future, St. George's Church will remain unchanged, the wonderful power of God, itself unchanged, yesterday, to-day and forever."

New Theatrical Producing Firm.

A new theatrical producing firm was formed last week, when Charles Richard Schubering and Charles Lamb entered into partnership to produce and manage plays. Mr. Schubering is the son of a German shipping merchant and was educated at Heidelberg. Mr. Lamb is well known to theatrical people in New York as a manager, stage director and actor. He has played leading character rôles with James K. Hackett and Lillian Russell, as well as in many stock organizations. The new firm has taken offices in the Longacre Building, Times Square, and has engaged James S. Hammond as business manager.

OPERA AT FREE LECTURES.

Education Board Engages T. W. Surette for Special Wagner Course.

In view of the opening of the opera season the Board of Education has arranged to devote special attention to opera in its free public lecture recitals during the remaining weeks of the year. Thomas Whitney Surette of the American Society of University Extension Teaching has been engaged to deliver a special course on "Wagner, the Music Drama," to-morrow evening at the Wadleigh High School auditorium, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, illustrating the operas at the piano. He will begin with "Lohengrin" to-morrow, give "Die Meistersinger" on Nov. 19, and conclude with the Ring Cycle. Two courses on "The Ring" are now being given under the auspices of the board by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, on Tuesdays at Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, and on Fridays at Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, near First Avenue.

As was the case last week there will be a large number of recitals on folk songs, including a number of new ones. Other lecture-recitals for the week follow:

TO-NIGHT.—"Irish Music," Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections, Public School 159, 241 East 119th Street; "Russian Folk and Peasant Songs," illustrated by songs, Edward Bromberg, at St. Columba Hall, 343 West Thirty-fifth Street.

TO-MORROW NIGHT.—"Siegfried," illustrated by selections from the piano scores and translations from the poems, Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue.

WEDNESDAY.—"Russian Folk and Peasant Songs," illustrated by quaint songs, Edward Bromberg, Public School 95, Clarkson and Varrick Streets.

THURSDAY.—"Chopin, The Devotee of the Piano," illustrated by selections, Miss Margaret Anderton, Public School 165, 108th Street and Amsterdam Avenue; "Folk Songs of France," illustrated by songs, Mrs. Rollie Borden-Low, piano accompaniment by Albert G. Crawford, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street; "Schubert" illustrated at the piano, Daniel Gregory Mason at Morris High School, Boston Road and 163th Street.

FRIDAY.—"Siegfried," illustrated by selections, Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, near First Avenue; "Folk Music in America," illustrated by vocal and piano selections, Miss Beatrice Pinkney-Jones, assisting pianist, by Mrs. Enid M. S. La Mont; "Songs of the British Isles," illustrated by vocal and instrumental selections, Randall Hargreaves, Public School 28, Anthony and Tremont Avenues.

HELD AS INCENDIARIES.

Chicago Men Charged with Burning Buildings in Pursuit of Labor War.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 10.—Charles Cameron and A. Anderson are in the custody of the Chicago police on suspicion of being implicated in causing a series of incendiary fires in buildings in the course of construction, as a result of a bitter warfare between two factions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Other arrests are anticipated.

Cameron and Anderson, who, the police say, have caused the destruction of $100,000 worth of property in Chicago in the last six months, are connected with a local union, No. 134, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This organization has 8,000 members in the United States and Canada. The membership of the local union is about 1,600.

In 1908 Union No. 134 seceded from No. 376, which has a membership of 500 in Chicago. Since the split there has been bad blood between the two organizations, the chief point of conflict being Chicago. In the course of their warfare, on Aug. 7 James E. Allendar, business agent of the No. 134 branch, was shot and killed by Herman Smith, a member of the rival faction.

Buildings were fired by means of a home-made "bomb," consisting of a cigar box filled with strips of paper saturated in kerosene and a hot water bottle filled with gasoline. A candle and a strip of oil-soaked paper completed the "bomb."

Ward Bread Co. Buys Newark Firm.

The real property of the Mangles & Schmidt breadbaking concern of Newark, N. J., has been transferred to the Ward Baking Company of New York. The consideration named in the transaction was $1. Efforts to obtain the financial details of the deal were refused by Charles Doscher, President and Secretary of the Newark concern, which was organized in 1877 and is one of the oldest breadbaking establishments in the country.

FIRE ORDERS ISSUED AGAINST 814 SCHOOLS

Commissioner Finds 587 Violating Regulations—Bureau Adds 227.

CELLARS TO BE CLOSED OFF

Staircases Wrong in Some and Others Need Extinguishers and Marked Exits.

Fire Commissioner Johnson has just completed an investigation of every school building in this city, and as a result he has forwarded to Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., President of the Board of Education, violation orders against 587 public schools. In addition, the Bureau of Fire Prevention has made out violation orders against 227 other schools of the city. Of these 135 are occupied by parochial schools and 92 by private schools.

The number of public school buildings which were inspected by deputy and battalion fire chiefs was 647, and they found that only 60 of these complied with the Fire Department safety regulations or were unoccupied.

Accompanying his letter to President Winthrop, Fire Commissioner Johnson has sent a summary, giving briefly the faults found with each building and the nature of the order issued against it.

In a majority of cases the Board of Education is ordered to have closed the entrances leading from the cellar, where the heating and ventilating apparatus is stationed, to the upper part of the building. In many cases a fire drill is insisted upon. The other orders direct the installation of outward opening of doors, adequate stairways, metal fire buckets, fire extinguishers, proper telegraphic service with Fire Headquarters, protection for steam pipes and gas jets, removal of obstructing vestibules at the front doors, exit signs over doors, and the correction of many other faults.

Orders for the Schools.

All the buildings of the City College, on Washington Heights, are ordered to close entrances to the cellar, and attach direct pump pressure to standpipes.

The following are the orders as to some of the larger school buildings in Manhattan:

No. 1, Henry, Oliver, and Catharine Streets—Make all doors open outwardly. Close cellar entrances. Provide fire extinguishers. Remove grill from windows. Provide an additional interior or exterior stairway.

No. 2, 116 Henry Street—Provide iron stairways from top story to roof. Provide metal buckets. Make all doors open outwardly. Close entrances to cellar.

No. 22, 104 Sheriff Street—Inclose walls of stairways. Close cellar entrances. Provide adequate means of egress. Inclose walls of rear stairway. Provide metal buckets. Provide fire extinguishers. Make all doors open outwardly. Provide self-closing doors on stairways. Repaint fire escapes. Provide an additional exterior stairway.

No. 32, 333 to 341 West Thirty-fifth Street—Provide fire extinguishers. Close entrances to cellar.

No. 42, 65 to 79 Hester Street—Close cellar entrances. Inclose walls of stairways. Cover door, &c., in storeroom with fireproof material. Provide wire glass windows at stairways. Provide fireproof inclosures for electric switches. Make all doors open outwardly. Provide fire extinguishers. Provide metal buckets.

No. 52, East side of Broadway, at Academy Street—Provide fireproof doors on stairways. Fasten all desks and chairs to floor. Close cellar entrances. Provide fire extinguishers.

Truant School, 215 East Twenty-first Street—Provide fire extinguishers. Provide metal buckets. Provide metal shield for gas jet. Close cellar entrances.

Bronx Schools No Better.

De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, west side of Tenth Avenue—Close entrances to cellar. Provide fire extinguishers.

Washington Irving High School, (Annex.) 146 Grand Street—Close entrances to boiler room from cellar. Remove obstructions to fire escapes. Provide fireproof doors to fire escapes. Inclose woodwork around hot-water heater with fire-retarding material. Repair electric wiring. Remove rubbish from storeroom. Provide fireproof doors in rear of hall; make all doors open outwardly. Vacate the fourth story. Provide fireproof doors on rear stairway.

In the Borough of the Bronx the orders are about the same as in Manhattan. The "close entrance to cellar" order applies to almost every school. The orders for Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, are:

Provide standpipe in stairway inclosure. Inclose elevator shaft and doors with wire glass. Remove steam pipes from clothes closets. Provide self-closing fireproof door on chemical room. Provide fireproof inclosure for stereopticon machine. Provide fire extinguishers.

Only a few recommendations are made for the Brooklyn schools, as compared with Manhattan. The great majority are only to close cellar entrances and in some cases to provide fire extinguishers.

The Truant School, Erasmus Hall High School, and Commercial High School are all ordered simply to close cellar entrances. The same order applies to the Eastern District High School, the Manual Training High School, and the Boys' High School Annex. The Girls' High School, 459 to 475 Nostrand Avenue, is ordered to provide fire extinguishers, provide fireproof, self-closing doors on stairways, and close cellar entrances.

The Outside Boroughs.

There are very few recommendations made for the buildings in the Borough of Queens. Nearly all are simply to close cellar entrances. This is the only order that applies to the Normal School of Jamaica, Bryant High School, Jamaica High School, and Newtown High School.

In the Borough of Richmond there are more recommendations made, but they are mostly for the removal of rubbish and obstructions and providing guards for heating apparatus. The close-entrance-to-cellar order goes to every school.

Commissioner Johnson said last night:

"The new fire prevention law and the Corporation Counsel's construction of it appeared to impose upon the Fire Department responsibility for fire peril wherever it existed. It seemed there could be nothing more important than to make a thorough examination of all school buildings, housing as they do 700,000 children.

"An order has been issued for fire drill in every school, notwithstanding the department is aware that such drills are already conducted with great efficiency in these cases, however, the Fire Department regulations for holding a drill are furnished. In the matter of interior alarm system and direct telegraphic communication with Fire Headquarters, they have been ordered wherever they have been found wanting.

"These orders have been issued in no spirit of criticism against the Board of Education or its Building Bureau, because the Fire Department readily concedes that the Board of Education desires the utmost safety for the children. Nevertheless, the responsibility of the Fire Department is plain under the law. At the same time it must be understood that compliance with these orders will be enforced in the same manner as against other violators of the new fire law."

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Save Tire and Machinery Wear,
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Distinctly better than any other device and are universally used in Europe.

TAKE ALL THE SHOCKS OF ROUGH ROADS.

There is nothing to rattle, squeak or become loosened. Require no adjustment and are **guaranteed.** Can be easily and quickly applied to **any** car without boring any holes in springs, frame, or elsewhere.

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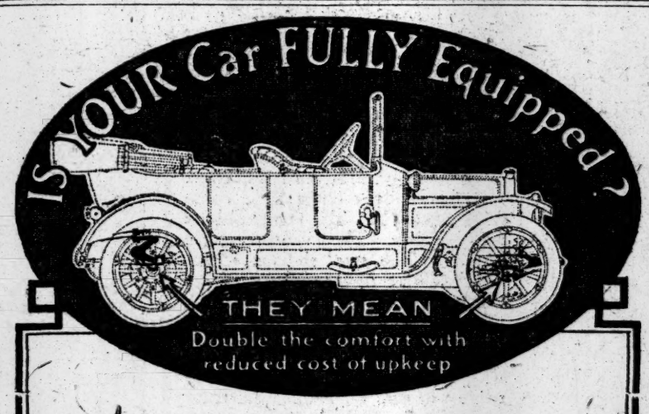

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Double the comfort with reduced cost of upkeep

CONSTRUCTIONALLY, the automobile has reached a stage of development which leaves little to be desired. Its builders are now concentrating their attention on equipment, which has become a matter of supreme importance. Accessories which add to *the comfort and luxury of motoring* are being generally adopted as *regular equipment.* Years before accessories were even seriously considered, the

Truffault-Hartford SHOCK ABSORBER

was regular equipment on most of the best known American cars, because it has always been considered more in the light of a *necessity* than an accessory. Today such cars as these are *factory-equipped with Truffault-Hartford Shock Absorbers:*

Packard	Thomas	Corbitt
Alco	Benz	McFarlan Six
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A car is not *completely* equipped if it is not Truffault-Hartford-equipped. You will realize this as soon as you ride on a set. For comfort, for *economical upkeep,* for *real immunity from spring breakage and from excessive tire ills,* the Truffault-Hartford is *indispensable.* Ask any of the 200,000 and more motorists now using it.

There's a set for your car and a blueprint showing how to put it on.

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REALTY INVESTMENTS
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JAMAICA, NEW YORK CITY

October 12th, 1912.

Has no use for our Service Department

October 12th, 1912.

Mr. Harry L. Stratton,
2000 Broadway at 68th St.,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of October 10th would say, that I have no criticism or suggestions as to how your Service Department should be run. I bought my car April 1st, 1912; have run it since then over ten thousand miles but have never had occasion to use your Service Department or anyone else's during that time, and trust that I may not have occasion to use same until I get my new 1913 Cole car in the Spring.

Yours very truly,

EAS/MGS

Bonus Est

COLT-STRATTON CO.
General Eastern Distributors for Cole Motor Car Co.,
2000 Broadway, at 68th St., 'Phone 6000 Col.
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Why Values Here To-day Must Be Greatest

To make the present Hackett-Carhart values possible some one had to suffer a loss.

Something had to occur, like the recent Hackett-Carhart Receivership—and the Creditors' acceptance of 50 cents on the dollar.

That's why it is futile for any other store in New York to even try and compete with Hackett-Carhart prices.

It stands to reason that no store could stand such a strain, except under the conditions which surround the Hackett-Carhart stores to-day.

So it is that this is indisputably the greatest sale of clothes New York has ever known. And greatest in more ways than one. For instance:

A finer assortment of suits and overcoats have never been gathered together. As wide a variety of fabrics and models have never before been shown. And each garment represents the finest handiwork of the most skilled tailoring experts.

All this aside from the wonderful value—the average one-half saving—that each suit and overcoat represents.

Altogether, there are more than 15,000 fine overcoats in more than 750 fabrics. Over 60 different models for dress, business, motor, travel and storm wear.

Also there are over 10,000 suits in every conceivable coloring and mixture known to good fashion. The very latest and best style and fabric ideas of two continents are shown in each assortment.

You could not get more in clothes if you were to seek Fifth Avenue's finest tailoring shops. And you know now the reason why Hackett-Carhart clothes can afford you

One Half Saving

$15, $18, $20 & $22.50 OVERCOATS	$10	$32.50, $35, $38 & $40 OVERCOATS	$21
$20, $22.50, $25 & $28 OVERCOATS	$13.50	$35, $38, $40 & $42.50 OVERCOATS	$24
$25, $28, $30 & $32.50 OVERCOATS	$17	$40, $45, $48 & $50 OVERCOATS	$27.50

The 10,000 and more Hackett-Carhart suits on sale to-day embrace all the English, Continental, Fifth Avenue and College models—and many models which are exclusive with Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail.

$15, $18, $20 & $22.50 SUITS	$10	$22.50, $25, $28, $30 & $32.50 SUITS	$17
$18, $20, $22.50, $25 & $28 SUITS	$13.50	$28, $30, $32.50, $35 & $37.50 SUITS	$21

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St. Opposite City Hall.	841 Broadway, at 13th St. Near Union Square	119 West 42d St. Near Broadway. Open Evenings.	154 East 125th St. Near 3rd Ave. Open Evenings.

PEERLESS LANDAULET

Perfect Convenience and Superb Beauty

are the qualities that most distinguish this exceptional car. It is ELECTRICALLY STARTED and has ELECTRIC LIGHTS, inside and out. Open or closed its lines are equally attractive.

Peerless Motor Car Company of N. Y.
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"48-Six" Seven-Passenger Landaulet, $6,100

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Fiat Cars cost no more than other American makes. Think what that means to you!

Fiat values are far greater—design, workmanship, materials, equipment, service—all contributing thereto.

PRICES

50 H.P. "Six"	55 H.P. "Four"	35 H.P. "Four"
$5,000	$4,500	$4,000

(Electric lighting system and complete equipment)

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ALL TEAMS USING THE FORWARD PASS

Useful Scoring Play, Once Avoided, Has Come Into General Use.

The forward pass, which has been frowned upon by old football men, came into its own last Saturday and played an important part in nearly every one of the games. Coaches have at last come to realize the possibilities of this play, and many teams are developing it to a high degree of perfection. Its use in the Navy-Bucknell game was a revelation, for Bucknell had four men well scattered to different parts of the field, all ready to receive the ball. The midshipmen were naturally baffled by the intricacy of this formation, and were unable to defend themselves against its use.

The forward pass helped Pennsylvania to beat Michigan in one of the most spectacular games ever seen on Franklin Field. The pass, cleverly executed by Penn, led the way for three touchdowns in the second half. One of these passes, a beautiful toss from Minds to Jourdet, gained forty-two yards for the Quakers and a touchdown. The pass also played a prominent part in the Yale-Brown game, a successful pass by Yale bringing the ball within striking distance of the Brown goal in the last period, so that Pumpelly was enabled to kick a field goal.

In the Exeter-Andover game, Andover won by taking a long chance with the forward pass, which paved the way to a touchdown. Vanderbilt used the play ten times against Harvard, while Princeton's use of the pass is well known, and they worked it advantageously against New York University. The Indians used it to advantage against West Point. And so it was in nearly all of Saturday's games; the forward pass was used with much success and proved a useful scoring play.

Pennsylvania's remarkable showing against Michigan was the big surprise of the day, and the Pennsylvania team showed that it was in great physical shape, and, with the score 21 to 0 against them, they rushed from behind and took the most spectacular victory of the season. Pennsylvania's showing was a great encouragement to the coaches, after four straight defeats, Pennsylvania went into this game determined to do or die. It required much of the right kind of spirit to overcome the big twenty-one-point lead of Michigan, but the team showed that it knows football and can put this knowledge to good use when they are keyed up to a fighting spirit. Marshall's great run for a touchdown makes him a Pennsylvania hero for all time.

Yale partisans seemed to have seen enough good features in Yale's game against Brown to overcome the bad features and mark the Elis this season as a team of great possibilities. The Blues' great defense within the twenty-five-yard line was encouraging, while the back field of big, heavy men showed great power when it got under way. What Yale lacked was finish and speed. The lack of speed is naturally explained because big men start slowly. Quarter Back Cornell couldn't get them started, but Wheeler made them step some in the third period.

With such valuable material on hand as Yale has, it is not unlikely that the army of coaches which will assemble at New Haven this week will put the necessary finish into the team. Yale's showing on Saturday led Yale men to believe that the team has a good chance to beat Princeton on Saturday. The blemishes in the Yale team's work, it is believed, can be eliminated by constant coaching this week. The team was wofully slow at times and there was a lack of team work. The line played high and there was a tendency to miss tackles and fumble the ball. Yale coaches have worked wonders in a week with teams before, and they may do it again this week.

A record crowd is expected at Princeton on Saturday. There has been such a big demand for tickets that the Tiger management has had to refund $5,000 sent in for tickets by Princeton graduates. Yale has asked for extra tickets in excess of their regular allotment, and the Yale representation will be perhaps the largest that has ever gone to Princeton. The announcement that President-elect Woodrow Wilson will probably attend the game added much interest to the occasion. Princeton had an easy time against New York University on Saturday, and the game was just enough to keep them in condition for their final struggle of the season.

Both the Army and the Navy got hard bumps. The Indians tore the West Point defense to pieces, while the Navy's defense against Bucknell was equally erratic. The games, however, showed the coaches the weaknesses of the teams, and the defensive game of each will receive much attention from now until they come together for the annual game at Franklin Field on the Saturday following Thanksgiving.

Harvard's showing against Vanderbilt brought out the fact that the Crimson's second string men can play capable football just as well as the first 'Varsity players. Vanderbilt's light team gave a wonderful exhibition of football, and displayed the more versatile repertoire of offensive tactics seen on Soldiers' Field in a long time. The superb drilling of the Harvard players was noticeable just as it is in the first team, and it cannot be denied that Yale will have to show a decided improvement in the next two weeks to reach the finish and smoothness attained by the crushing Harvard machine.

There was one praiseworthy thing about Yale's playing against Brown which showed that the Elis are being trained to break up the Harvard kicking game if possible. Yale broke through repeatedly and smeared Ashbaugh's attempts at goals from placement and Crowther's try at field goal, while they even blocked some of Henry's punts. The Yale forwards showed remarkable cleverness at getting through and breaking up the kicking game, which is an inkling of what they will try to do against Brickley and Felton in two weeks.

Capt. Percy Wendell has paid Charley Brickley an unusual honor for the great game he played against Princeton. Brickley has been given the ball used in the Harvard-Princeton game, the ball he used to boot his way to football fame. Footballs used in the big matches at Harvard usually go to the dusty archives of the trophy room, but Brickley's case is an exception in the history of Harvard football, for the pigskin was never presented to a player before.

Cornell was roundly trounced by the big Dartmouth team, which was almost ten pounds heavier to a man. In the defeat, however, the Cornell coaches saw much encouragement. The team had been instructed by Coach Sharpe to play a defensive game, and this idea was carried out to the end, regardless of consequences. In the third period the Cornell team was time and again driven back to its own goal line, and there, by herculean effort, staved off the attack of the Green giants. No less than eleven times the Cornell line repulsed the assault of Dartmouth, and the coaches believe that right there the team exhibited an awakening that made them realize that in spite of the disastrous season there is some possibility in the eleven yet.

Harvard had a big representation of scouts at New Haven Saturday to get a line on the Yale team, and it is believed that is one of the reasons Yale did not attempt to run up a higher score on Brown. Head Coach Percy Haughton, Reggie Brown, Leo Daly, and Quarter Back Gardner were in the stands with eyes glued on Yale's play. They saw some poor football, and also flashes of a high-powered attack. They saw in Lefty Flynn and Pumpelly two line plunging who will very likely give them much trouble in two weeks. Just what Mr. Haughton thought when he saw Mr. Flynn kick the ball against the strong wind from behind his own goal line out of bounds in the centre of the field will have to be imagined.

Fordham to Play Stevens Again.

Manager Hanley has accepted the challenge for another game with Stevens Institute, to be played at Hoboken, N. J., Nov. 16. The scheduled game with Brooklyn College has been dropped and Stevens substituted. In the recent Election Day game Fordham defeated Stevens, 13 to 12. Practice this week will consist, in addition to the regular routine drill, of the building up of special formations to check the heavy attack of the engineers and the further development of the open game to offset their weight and to put their slowness to account. The entire squad, with the exception of McNally and Schoffmeister, who have slight muscle bruises, came out of the Albright game in first-class condition. Tuther Bess expects to have the injured players in shape to take part in at least the minor minutes to-day.

CRIMSON IN GOOD SHAPE.

Players, Benefited by Long Rest, Prepare for Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 10.—Harvard's Varsity football players, with the exception of Felton, H. Hardwick, and Pennock, have done no playing since the Princeton game. Against Vanderbilt Felton played for two quarters, but the other two men were in the line-up for only a short time. Consequently the entire Varsity squad is in first-class shape to begin preparations for what is expected to be a hard game with Dartmouth this week, and also for the final battle of the year against Yale. The regular men, who lost much weight and were pretty well done up in the Princeton game, all are in good condition again. They have been studying the formations and plays that will be used in the coming games, and for at least two days this week there will be some hard scrimmaging in the stadium.

Both Dartmouth and Yale will be heavier than Harvard, and more than ever the Cambridge coaches are insistent that the Crimson eleven shall be fast and in the best of physical condition. Capt. Wendell, whose ankle has been bothering him for three weeks, will be able to get into the week's work, as will Coolidge and Trumbull. Coolidge's knee seems all right, while Trumbull's side has ceased to worry the trainer. In fact, the only man who has a chance to play in either of the big games who is not in shape is Quarter Back Bradley, who wrenched his ankle last week, and even he is expected to be ready to play at New Haven. The Vanderbilt game showed Harvard's substitutes to be fairly versatile. Three men, however, shone particularly.

Harvard is making a lot of its kicking game this year, and it was especially encouraging to see Willetts boost the ball fifty-five and sixty yards and to note the ease with which Milholland made his field goal. Harvard has two wonderful kickers in Felton and Brickley, but indeed welcomes such reinforcement as Willetts and Milholland. H. Frothingham, who was shifted from end to the back field, did some clever work against Vanderbilt. He kept his feet beautifully, and was the hardest of all Harvard's backs for the Southerners to tackle.

The football management to-night announced that this year Harvard's team will go to New London, Conn., where it went in 1908 and 1910. To-night at Cambridge it was said that there is an unprecedented demand for tickets for this year's Harvard-Yale game, and that half of the 33,000 seats on Yale Field will not meet the applications from Harvard University graduates alone.

LAST LAP FOR PRINCETON.

Tigers Will Have Three Days' Scrimmage for Yale Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 10.—Princeton started on the last lap of her 1912 football season to-night with every nerve tense for the Yale game Saturday, which spells either success or failure for every Tiger year on the gridiron. Logan Cunningham announced to-night that the men would go into scrimmage to-morrow and for the succeeding two days, with secret formation drills reserved for Thursday and Friday. Contrary to the policy of two years ago, the team will this year remain in town throughout the week. It is the general opinion here that last week's session of rest for many of the veterans has served them well and that they will return to the scrimmage to-morrow with new energy. Thornton Emmons, substitute quarterback will probably make his first appearance in ten days at Monday's work. He was confined to his home here, following the Harvard game, with a severe cold, but by Saturday should be in shape to take a hand in the Yale game if called upon.

The New York University game was particularly encouraging to the coaches with the return to form of "Goldie" Wight, who played his first entire game of the season and avered kicks with almost fiendish speed. Wight has not had a look-in at Yale since 1910 because of injuries and next Saturday will end his gridiron career at Princeton.

Regarding the unprecedented demand for seats for the Yale game the treasurer of the athletic association said to-night that more than $5,000 had already been refunded on applications that could not be filled. The demand was greatly increased last week on the rumor that President-elect Wilson would attend the game, but this report proved groundless a few days later when Governor Wilson announced that he would be unable to be present.

COBB'S GREAT RECORD.

Champion Made 227 Safe Hits and Scored 119 Runs During Season.

The official batting averages of the American League were issued yesterday and the figures vary only slightly from the unofficial averages published in THE TIMES at the close of the baseball season. Tyrus Cobb of Detroit gets the high average, batting .410 during the season. This is the sixth year that Cobb has held the premier batting honors of the league. Joe Jackson, the Cleveland outfielder, is second on the list, with an average of .395, while Tris Speaker of the Red Sox is close behind him, with .383.

There are thirty players in the select .300 class, and the Yankees in the list are Lelivelt, with .362; Cree, with .332, and Wolverton, the deposed manager, had an average of .300 as a pinch hitter. The Red Sox had five batsmen hitting over .300, and the Athletics had six. The Athletics led the American League in team batting, with an average of .282, with the Red Sox second. New York was fifth on the list.

Cobb had a remarkable record. He made 227 hits for a total of 324 bases and scored 119 runs. He had 30 two-base hits, 23 three-baggers, and 7 home runs. He stole 61 bases. Frank Baker of the Athletics lived up to his "Home-Run" nickname, and led the league in home runs with 10 circuit drives.

Clyde Milan of Washington led the league in stolen bases, with 88 to his credit, while Eddie Collins of the Athletics was second, with 63. Duffy Lewis of the Red Sox led in sacrifice hits, with 31, while Olson of Cleveland had 30.

TINKER TO MANAGE REDS.

President Herrmann Announces Appointment of Chicago Shortstop.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.—August Herrmann, President of the Cincinnati Club of the National League, announced tonight that Joseph Tinker of the Chicago Club would be the 1913 manager of the Cincinnati Club.

Mr. Herrmann said he had communicated to-night with Charles Murphy, owner of the Chicago Club, and that the deal whereby Tinker would come to Cincinnati would be completed to-morrow or Tuesday. He would not say what trade was being considered, except to say that neither Bescher, Marsans, nor Hoblitzel would be traded.

Athletics Defeat Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 10.—The Philadelphia team of the American League defeated Havana by a score of 10 to 2 to-day.

Indians After Quakers' Scalps.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 10.—With West Point's scalps dangling from their belts the Carlisle Indian football players returned to their school here last night. Fortunately not a single redskin was injured. The absence of severe injuries after such a grueling contest is a further testimonial to the physical condition of the Indians. Coach Warner will probably give his men the lightest kind of a drill to-morrow afternoon, if Carlisle does any work at all.

Warner's plans for the coming week call for secret practice every day. The usual line of guards will be placed around the Indian field, as it is not inclosed by a fence. Carlisle will perfect three new plays now in the making in advance of the event of the Indians' year, the Pennsylvania-Indian game at Philadelphia on Saturday. These, added to the already complex combination of sensational looking evolutions now in use, will give the Quakers enough of variety to keep them busy. Hundreds of local supporters will see the Pennsylvania game, and are glad that the Quakers have taken the kind of a brace that presages a hard-fought battle against the redskins.

Y. M. H. A. Basket Ball Games.

The senior and junior basket ball teams of the Ninety-second Street Branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association scored victories over the two teams of the South Brooklyn Branch yesterday on the latter's court. The seniors won by a score of 34 to 15 in a loosely played contest, while their junior members defeated their opponents 18 to 10. Glasel, at right forward, and Rubin, at left forward, starred for the visitors, Rubin caging the ball from the field five times, while Glasel scored for a brace of field goals and shot eight from foul.

MORE COACHES TO DRILL YALE TEAM

Showing Against Brown Inspires Confidence—Expect to Defeat Princeton Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10.—Despite glaring misplays in the first half of yesterday's Yale-Brown game, the Eli coaches expressed satisfaction to-day at the general showing of their team. "The eleven found itself in the second half, and it won't lapse again this year, we feel sure," one of them said.

This sentiment expresses the feeling exhibited in the general discussion last night in the largest coaches' council which has been held since the season opened. There were nearly twenty-five former Yale players in historic Room 11? of the Hotel Taft, and there was a unity of feeling that the team was on the right track and was coming fast.

Plans outlined for this week, the week of the Princeton game, call for a heavy outlay of work, although the improvement needed to defeat Princeton is not nearly as much as that demanded for Fred Daly's eleven to win two seasons ago, when Yale last visited Jungletown.

To-morrow most of the first string players will be rested from scrimmaging, but there will be a driving drill for the squad. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the scrimmaging will be long and severe, and the team will depart Friday for Princeton, stopping en route in New York till Saturday morning.

A swarm of coaches is expected Tuesday and Wednesday. Heffelfinger will come again from the West; Shevlin, Sanford, Bloomer, and Flanders, all architects of Yale's rush line and defense, will be here most of the week, and Adee, Glass, Hobbs, Olcott, and it is thought half a dozen others will be on hand tomorrow. As "Bo" Ollcott's New York University eleven had an interesting session yesterday with Princeton, his visit will be welcomed to-morrow.

Lee McClung, Captain of the famous '92 eleven that was not scored upon, and who has played in both Princeton and Harvard games with out a substitution, was at the Taft to-day with the coaches. He was Yale's greatest dodging half back of his generation, and Flynn and Philbin have much to learn of him. He is now Treasurer of the United States.

Head Coach Howe will not admit that either quarter back or left guard is settled. Wheeler easily outplayed the other two occupants of the quarter back yesterday, and has almost certainly clinched the place. There is little doubt that he will start the Princeton game. He ran the eleven faster than Cornell yesterday, and ran back punts better. His work was quite satisfactory, a statement that could be made for the first time of the Yale quarter back play in any important game this season.

Gallauer will be able to play in the Princeton game, protected by a nose guard, but he will be kept from scrimmaging much this week. It is now certain that Yale will go to Princeton Saturday without a distinctive attack on which to rely. Once Yale won by inventing the tackles back, again by the perfection of Walter Camp's novel "kraft play," and two years ago Yale's application of the wing's shift saved the day.

Orders were to-night given for the transfer of the training tables of the Yale team to the Hotel Taft to-morrow, the Palm Room being placed at the players' disposal till after the Harvard game. Trainer John Mack will be in charge of the menu, which will be more liberal in character than ever before.

The faculty has decided that Tom St. Germains and Dave Dunn will be ineligible for the season because of some technicality. Dunn was needed as plunging back. He was regular full back last year. St. Germains was formerly guard at Carlisle and played in most of the games last Fall at Yale.

DULL WEEK IN BOXING.

One Bout of Note Scheduled—Amateurs at New York A. C.

The dullest week from a boxing standpoint that New York has had in many months will be the present week, which offers but one important bout. The all-star tournament is passing out in favor of the old system of one important bout and a number of preliminaries at each show and it is said that all the promoters are more than anxious to revert to the former style. Only one big club will stage a show in New York this week, something that has not happened since the Frawley law went into effect.

The bout in question is the ten-round affair between Owen Round Hogan of California and Leach Cross of this city, scheduled for Thursday night at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club. The Fairmont A. C., the only rival to loom up since the Garden A. C. ceased to stage regular weekly shows, will not put on any big bouts this week but will be back in the running next week with "Gunboat" Smith and Harry Wuest of Cincinnati in the main bout. The Bronx Club will put on its usual Saturday night card but will be closed during the remainder of the week.

The Cross-Hogan affair is creating much interest owing to the sudden ending of their last bout when Referee Charlie White disqualified Hogan. The Californian has not appeared in a local bout since that time but figured in some bouts in California and he began training a month ago in preparation for a busy campaign. Cross recently received his first severe setback in many months at the hands of Jack Britton and he, like Hogan, is out to redeem himself.

Amateur boxers will have their first chance in several months in a tournament to be conducted at the New York A. C. The preliminary bouts will be staged Thursday night and the finals on Saturday night

Breaks Celtics' Winning Streak.

Encountering the Critchleys at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, the Brooklyn Celtics, with a record of three victories and no defeats, had their winning streak broken in a fast contest by the score of 4 goals to 1. Prior to this contest the Celtics had in all scored eleven goals, while only 1 point had been chalked up against them. They were greatly disappointed after twenty minutes' play in yesterday's game, when I. Agar scored three times in rapid succession for the Critchleys.

By winning their contest with the Hollywood Inn F. C. at Macomb's Dam Park by the score of 2 goals to 1 the St. Georges put themselves on even terms with the Brooklyn Celtics in the race for first honors in the New York State Amateur League. These two teams are now tied with 7 points apiece, while the Critchleys trail them with 1 point less to their credit.

Playing their first Metropolitan League fixture at Van Cortlandt Park, the Fultons handed the German contingent a trouncing to the tune of 6 goals to 0. The Fultons played in excellent style and held the upper hand from the first minute of the game. The goal scorers were Cobill, Veiser, Becker, Baker, McKevitt, and Buddie.

With but ten men on the field the German F. C. defeated the Over Seas eleven in a second division game by 3 goals to 0 at Columbia Oval. Engelke secured 2 points while Reichwagen tallied the other.

With a reorganized team in the field the New York Celtics had no difficulty in defeating the Clan McKenzies at Jasper Oval by the score of 3 goals to 1. The game was a dashing one from start to finish, and the first half was one of the fastest periods seen for a long time.

The St. George United succumbed to the Eureka F. C. at Maroon Field in their league engagement by the score of 3 goals to 1. Lord annexed 2 points for the winners, while Barry secured the other. Trimble shot the St. George's goal.

The Clan McDuffs triumphed over the Anglo-Saxons at Taft Oval in a second division game by the score of 3 goals to 1. Hurley secured 2 of the winner's points, while Fitzpatrick got the other.

Although drastic changes were made in the line-up of the Wanderers of Brooklyn yesterday, they failed to secure a victory and lost their National League contest by 3 goals to 1 at Wiedenmayer's Park, Newark. Their opponents were the strong Caledonians, but though defeated the Wanderers made a fine showing, and at half time no scoring had been accomplished by either eleven.

In a one-sided game at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday the Columbia Oval F. C. defeated the recently organized Longfellow eleven by the overwhelming score of 9 goals to 0.

Attended Banquet in Canoes.

About twenty-four members of the Inwood Canoe Club and Manhattan Canoe club attended the annual banquet of the Associated Canoe Clubs of the Hudson River at the Yonkers Canoe Club on Saturday night, going to the affair in their canoes. During the festivities plans were started for next season's activities, and the Yonkers boys gave positive assurance that their club would be ably represented in every canoe event on the schedule. The party lasted over a good part of yesterday.

CHAMPION LEADS BIG PACK.

Arthur Roth Breaks Morningside Course Record, Doing 18:54.

Arthur Roth of the Mohawk Athletic Club, the junior metropolitan cross-country champion, led a field of forty runners to the finish yesterday in the run of the Mornings.de A. C., covering the distance —about three and three-quarter miles—in 18:54, and bettering the previous course record of 19:13, held by Joe Malone, a clubmate. Eddie Jordan of the Xaviers finished second in 19 minutes flat, with Charles McCann of the home club in third place.

Roth went right away from the pack at the start, closely attended by the placed men at the end. At the end of the first mile Jordan was just in the wake of the leader, and the two ran as a team to the end of the second mile, coming into St. Nicholas Avenue from the viaduct at 155th Street. McCann made his effort at this time, but was unable to hold the leaders, who had a fine brush during the whole of the last half mile, with Roth defeating the Xavier man by about twenty yards. The order of finish was as follows:

Arthur Roth, Mohawk A. C.; Eddie Jordan, Xavier A. A.; Charles McCann, Morningside A. C.; L. Rosander, Swedish-American A. C.; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C.; E. Rank, Holy Cross Lyceum; R. Geis, Holy Cross Lyceum; S. Savage, Mohawk A. C.; P. Coulter, Morningside A. C.; I. Thalman, Morningside A. C.; H. Nye, Mohawk A. C.; R. Mallory, Mohawk A. C.; F. McCullough, unattached; P. Fiskill, Morningside A. C.; W. Creed, Morningside A. C.; A. Curry, New York E. H. S.; C. O'Toole, Mohawk A. C.; P. Donnelly, Millrose A. A.; T. Brien, West Side Y. M. C. A.; P. Keating, Irish-American A. C.; F. Engleblom, Glencoe A. C.; W. Franz, Mohawk A. C.; G. Harris, Morningside A. C.; C. Quinn, Mohawk A. C.; C. Timmons, Morningside A. C.; C. Stein, Morningside A. C.; A. Ackerman, unattached; W. Goss, unattached; C. Forshay, Mohawk A. C.; J. Mack, unattached; J. McGuigan, Morningside A. C.; M. Tenney, unattached; T. Finn, unattached; J. Marshfelder, Xavier A. A.; T. Pettus, unattached; W. Morrison, unattached.

DALY REFUSES TO RUN.

Former Amateur Champion Falls to Show Up for Mayo Games.

The heralded four-mile triangular foot race at the Mayo Men's games in Celtic Park yesterday, with John J. Daly, Tom Collins, and J. J. McNamara, all members of the Irish-American A. C., as the advertised starters, resulted in a fiasco, as Daly failed to compete, asserting that he was too old to take part in such an event, while the others ran two miles, with Collins leading his mate home by a yard.

But few of the spectators knew that a race was on, as the "contest" had all the appearance of a practice jaunt. There were no officials, and no one was seen to time the "race." It could not be learned whether a sanction had been procured for the event or whether prizes had been agreed upon.

It was determined by some of those who made the journey to the park to call the attention of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association to the matter and have them attempt to unearth the person who was responsible for the publicity that the fake received. A ban has been placed on such work by previous committees, who frowned upon the advertising of stars when their entries had not been received, with the result of just such an occurrence as yesterday's.

GLENCOE'S HANDICAP WALK.

Limit Man Wins Three-Mile Race from McSorley, the Scratch Man.

Glencoe Oval, at 126th Street and Second Avenue, was the scene yesterday of the first of a series of walking contests of a handicap nature promoted by the Glencoe Athletic Club that resulted in a capital race, which was won by one of the limit men, M. Berner, who has no club affiliation. The latter was in receipt of five minutes allowance from Benny Mann of the Glencoes, a former champion, and J. McSorley, a clubmate.

The latter failed to catch the limit man by 32 seconds. The distance was three miles, and McSorley made the good performance of 23:22. In the final lap the latter made a great spurt and caught K. F. Hearns, who started from the 30-second mark, within ten yards of the finish line. It was announced that this club will hold a similar competition each Sunday morning, to which all walkers are invited. The summary: M. Berner, unattached, (5 minutes,) 27:50; J. McSorley, Glencoe Athletic Club, (scratch,) 28:22; K. F. Mearns, unattached, (30 seconds,) 28:23; J. J. Erwig, New York Athletic Club, (1 minute,) 28:48; B. Mann, Glencoe Athletic Club, (scratch,) 29:40; A. Davis, unattached, (2 minutes,) 30:00; S. Schwed, Kingwood Athletic Club, (5 minutes,) 30:21.

College Point Y. M. C. L. Run.

Harry Parkinson of the Bradhurst Field Club was the winner of the cross-country run held at College Point yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum of that place. Parkinson covered the course in 17:37, bettering by twenty-three seconds the former record for the course, held by V. Douis of the Ozanam Athletic Association. Parkinson took the lead at the start and was never headed, although he was hard pressed during the early stages of the race by H. Skellett of the Pennant Athletic Club, T. McGrath of the De Witt Clinton High School, J. Hayes of the Ozanam Athletic Association, and Jimmy Wonfor, the track Captain of the home club. Twenty-seven harriers answered the starter's signal, and the first fifteen finished in the following order:

Harry Parkinson, Bradhurst Field Club; Herbert Skellett, Pennant A. C.; J. Hayes, Ozanam A. A.; James Wonfor, College Point Y. M. C. L.; T. McGrath, De Witt Clinton High School; P. Deschams, Ozanam A. A.; F. Kirchaoff, Irish-American A. C.; F. Guido, College Point Y. M. C. L.; J. McGivney, College Point Y. M. C. L.; J. Schneider, unattached; J. Doran, College Point Y. M. C. L.; G. Knamm, Kleinert A. C.; G. Summer, St. George A. A.; D. Harris, unattached, and V. McGain, College Point A. C.

Ozanams Close Outdoor Season.

The Ozanam Athletic Association closed its outdoor season yesterday afternoon with a programme of four events at De Witt Clinton Park. Three track events were handicap affairs, and the one field event was scratch. The only scratch winner in the track events was T. Murphy, who accounted for the 300-yard run. The summaries:

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by P. K. Walters, (3 feet;) R. Reilly, (9 feet,) second; T. Murphy, (scratch,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. Murphy, (scratch;) P. K. Walters, (10 yards,) second; R. Reilly, (16 yards,) third. Time—0:35 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Hannigan, (75 yards;) J. Giorgio, (75 yards,) second; J. Minogue, (75 yards,) third. Time—2:30.

High Jump.—Won by D. Sekelich, with a jump of 5 feet 3 inches; H. Ahearn, second, with a jump of 5 feet 2 inches; J. Giorgio, third, with a jump of 5 feet.

Handicap Helps Normalle.

Athletes of the Harlem Evening High School yesterday competed in the first prize club run of the season over a course of approximately three and one-half miles. The event was of a handicap nature with a good-sized pack of harriers turning out for the sport. A. Normalle with a mark of two minutes was first home, his time for the distance being 19:38. T. Maroney, the scratch man, after conceding handicaps up to three minutes, managed to defeat all of the pack but Normalle and finished second. Third prize went to J. Pawa, who started with an allowance of one and one-half minutes. The order of finish follows: A. Normalle, T. Maroney, J. Pawa, A. Russman, G. Creed, J. Goldberg, L. Hershkowits, A. Diamond, S. Thorner, and B. Kats.

Honahan First in Pennant Run.

Twenty runners took part in the weekly road run of the Pennant A. C., held yesterday over the streets of the Bronx, with H. Honanan of the Irish-American A. C. the winner in 20:31 for the estimated route of about four miles. H. Smith of the Mercury A. C. finished second nearly half a minute behind the first man, with the rest of the field pretty well spread out. The order of finish of the first ten was as follows: H. Honahan, Irish-American A. C.; H. Smith, Mercury A. C.; J. Flattery, St. Anselm's A. C.; E. Riley, Ozanam Association; A. Dunton, Mercury A. C.; G. Serone, Italian-American A. C.; W. Hannan, St. Anselm's A. C.; C. Warring, Mercury A. C.; W. Granding, Mercury A. C., and J. Grannon, Dominican Lyceum.

Bronx United Wins at Soccer.

In a keenly contested soccer football match at Manhattan Field yesterday the Bronx United team disposed of the pretentions of the West Hudsons by a total of 5 goals to 3. Billy Colville of the winning team was the all-star performer, with three goals to his credit.

Capablanca Defeats Jaffe.

J. R. Capablanca, the Cuban chess champion, defeated Charles Jaffe, the local expert, yesterday at the Rice Chess Club in a series of three games. Capablanca won two, while the third was drawn. The winner gave a beautiful exhibition in the third game, Jaffe resigning when thirty-one moves had been recorded.

TRAINED AS STOKERS FOR HORSE SHOW

British Army Officers Shovel Coal on Caronia to be Fit for Garden Function.

Four English army officers arrived here yesterday on the Cunarder Caronia to compete in the National Horse Show, which opens at Madison Square Garden Saturday. They were Col. P. A. Kenna, V. C., D. S. O., A. D. C., late of the Twenty-first Lancers, who was here a year ago; Capt. Cambell E. Babcock of the Queen's Dragoons, Capt. Mervyn Crawshay of the Fifth Dragoons, and Lieut. R. M. Stewart Richardson of the Eleventh Hussars. For two hours each day during the trip across the Atlantic the four officers worked as stokers, and all said after landing yesterday that they had enjoyed the novel experiment very much.

It was for the purpose of keeping themselves in proper form and to reduce some extra avoirdupois that the four officers gave up their commodious first-cabin quarters for the arduous labors deep down in the coal hole of the ship. Each morning at 10 o'clock they took up the long stoker shovels, and for the next two hours the regularly employed stokers enjoyed a vacation. The officers handled the long shovels on pushed the heavy iron wheelbarrows for two full hours each day, and then relinquished the laborious duties to the regulars. The exercise did all that was expected, and all four were highly satisfied with the results.

The quartet will leave to-day for Lakewood, N. J., where the jumpers which they will ride at the Horse show are quartered in George J. Gould's stables. These horses arrived here several days ago, and were taken at once to Lakewood. They will remain at Lakewood, where the officers will exercise daily, until next Friday, the day before the opening of the show, when all will come to New York.

Capt. Crawshay, who will rely on Sue and Princess Charlotte during the coming competition, said yesterday that he was confident that the English horses will outjump all the others. Col. Kenna will ride Harmony and Cheri, and Lieut. Richardson will have Dan Leno and Blaketown.

Hackneys had the best of the trotting-bred entries in the heavy-harness classes at the last National Horse Show, only De Witt & Flanagan's Prince Charming and Ratapian and J. W. Harriman's incomparable Nala holding up the end of the American type. For this year's show hackney entries are in the majority in these classes, one newcomer being the five-year-old bay mare Bountiful, 15.2½ hands, which went through from the novice class to the championship at the London international show last Spring, and was then bought by W. H. Moore. One of the trotting-bred opponents will be the bay stallion Hector, 15.2 hands, which will take the place of Nala in the classes for the height as Mr. Harriman's nomination.

Reginald C. Vanderbilt's Dr. Selwonk, the heavyweight champion, is trotting-bred and by Lunemont, 2:17. He is once the buggy horse of a doctor in a Virginia village. Should Alfred G. Vanderbilt win out at the coming show, the Nala Challenge Cup, it will be by the prowess of Sir James, the high-stepping gig horse that has two wins scored on the trophy. Sir James is by Bow Bells, 2:19, by Electioneer, dam by Red Wilkes, a son of George Wilkes, 2:22.

Nala won many prizes as a roadster at Missouri fairs before becoming a heavy-harness stepper. He was then Dave Telluride, by George Telluride, who was by Telluride, by Lancelot, 2:23, and Nala's dam was Eliza Jane, by Harkaway, 2:28½, son of Strathmore. Mr. Harriman's small champion, Lady Dilham, by Prime Minister-Elegance Ellse, is all hackney, but bred by E. D. Jordan at his farm near Boston. Lady Seaton and Lord Seaton, W. H. Moore's middleweight champions, are imported hackneys. However close the heavy-harness competitions are to be at the show, it is evident that type and not blood lines is what counts most.

ST. ANSELM'S DOUBLE RUN.

W. Galvin and W. J. Horton Capture Club Road Races.

W. Galvin and W. J. Horton, both running unattached, accounted for the honors in the two runs of the St. Anselm's A. C. yesterday contested over nine-mile and three and one-quarter mile routes, respectively. Galvin led the pack in the nine-mile chase and Horton was first to reach the finish line in the shorter run.

Billy Queal, the champion professional distance runner, acted as pacemaker in the nine-mile event, although Galvin was the first listed contestant to be checked in. J. Stack of the Bronx Church House was second to Galvin and W. Rozett of the Irish-American A. C., third.

Queal took the pack of amateurs off to a fast clip, and before the five-mile mark was reached managed to drop more than half of them by the ways.de. In the short run the event was closely contested throughout with the first eight men all finishing well up together. The order of finish in both events follows:

Nine-Mile Run.—W. Galvin, unattached; J. Stack, Bronx Church House; W. Rozett, Irish-American A. C.; H. Camnarsa, Bronx Church House; F. O'Brien, unattached; E. O. Orsenigo, Seventy-first Regiment A. A.; P. Coyne, Holy Cross Lyceum; L. Kyrometeo, Bronx Church House; T. Johansen, Bronx Church House; H. McKay, St. Anselm's A. C., and H. Gehria, St. Anselm's A. C.

Three-and-One-Quarter-Mile Run.—W. J. Horton, unattached; V. Douis, Ozanam Association; A. Terry, Trojan A. C.; S. Danniano, Ozanam Association; F. Redd, Mott Haven A. C.; J. Beva, St. Bartholomew's Club; J. Barinque, New York E. H. S.; J. Laura, Ozanam Association.

CHAMPION WINS ROAD RUN.

Harry Smith Shows the Way to Long Island Harriers.

Harry Smith, the ten-mile champion, journeyed to Brooklyn yesterday and took part in the weekly road run of the Long Island A. C., which had a dozen starters. The title holder found little difficulty in annexing first honors, defeating Dave Noble of the New York A. C. eight seconds in the run of four and one-half miles. Smith permitted the rest of the field to keep within hailing distance up to the half-way mark, when he drew away from all but Noble, who hung on in good style for about a mile, only to be "lost" when the real racing began.

Smith's time for the distance was 23:42, while that of the last man to finish, H. Harris of the Putnam A. C., was well over 29 minutes, showing him to be about a mile to the bad. The summary:

Harry Smith, unattached; Dave Noble, New York A. C.; J. M. Plant, Long Island A. C.; M. Foster, Putnam A. C.; Harvey Frick, Bronx Church House; C. Davis, Irish-American A. C.; H. Wald, Long Island A. C.; W. Brockwehl, Long Island A. C.; E. Bergdorff, Long Island A. C.; J. Malone, unattached; H. McGovern, Putnam A. C., and H. Harrus, Putnam A. C.

Brooks Wins Belmont A. C. Run.

At the regular weekly road run of the Belmont A. C. yesterday J. Brooks of the Mohawk A. C. was returned the winner, after leading from end to end for the distance of about three miles, his time being 16 minutes 30 seconds. Brooks was far in the van before the finish of the first mile, and won in the easiest manner imaginable. The summary:

J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C.; C. Sesse, St. Ann's A. C.; H. Koller, unattached; J. Mashioni, Tompkins Square A. A.; Peter Disansa, Belmont A. C.; A. Di Carlo, Belmont A. C.; G. Sesse, St. Ann's A. C.; A. Speranza, Belmont A. C.; A. Di Luca, Belmont A. C.; J. P. Bonagura, Lefferts Park A. C.; R. Perrona, unattached; N. Velardi, St. Ann's A. C.; T. Disansa, Belmont A. C., and D. Fennelli, Belmont A. C.

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FAST SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

Hersha Defeats Who Knows In Two Straight Heats.

Brushing was continued yesterday on the Harlem Speedway as announced at the close of the Fall season Wednesday and with a list of ten specially arranged classes there was witnessed the high class racing that characterized the Fall and Summer seasons. The sport will be continued each Sunday until the snow falls.

The fields were not as large as the regular ones of the Fall season, but brought out the best trotters and pacers on the drive, and a good-sized crowd witnessed the sport.

The majority of the events were decided in straight heats, although three went to triple heats for a decision. What was probably the best contested race of the afternoon was that between V. J. Kernan's brown pacing mare Hertha and Christopher Hackett's black gelding Who Knows. The Kernan entry won in straight heats, but was forced at its top speed as the veteran showed a flash of its old time speed in both heats.

Hertha got off to good starts in both meetings and carried Who Knows to a fast clip for the first quarter and with both horses in a driving finish at the wire only a neck separated them on both occasions. The timers failed to set their watches on the race, which had they done so would probably have developed the fastest time of the programme.

E. Shoemaker who was out behind his bay trottinng gelding Startle in a two-heat race showed clean heels to James Murphy's bay gelding Brother Millrol. This was an interesting race with both horses abreast for nearly the

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PREMIER ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

On the whole, we think that the inferences to be drawn from the British Premier's speech at Guildhall are hopeful. They are not decisive. Their interpretation depends on which of his two propositions you emphasize. If you read, "We are all agreed so far, but "one of us may go off after his own "objects," then the prospect is dubious. If you read, "Some one of us may shy, "but we are all acting together with- "out a single exception," their meaning is more cheerful. We strongly incline to the belief that the latter interpretation and not the former is the correct one.

The one fact more likely to be controlling than all others is thus distinctly put by Mr. ASQUITH:

> The great Powers are working together with a closeness of touch and a frankness and freedom of communication and discussion which is remarkable and which may seem almost unintelligible to those who believe that, because for certain purposes the Powers have been and are ranged in different groups, they must therefore in a time of a European crisis be arrayed in opposite camps.

It cannot too clearly be borne in mind that the decision whether a European war shall come does not rest with Austria. It rests with Germany. Austria can do nothing if Germany in effect forbids. We cannot believe that Germany will not keep the peace. No one can predict the immediate future with absolute certainty, but we have a right to expect that the Kaiser and his advisers will not assume a responsibility so vast, a risk big with such possible disaster to the Fatherland and to the world.

DEFILEMENT OF WATER SOURCES.

For the past few days it has been difficult to pick up a newspaper without seeing something about attempts to defile water. At the meeting of the Great Lakes International Pure Water Association, Americans and Canadians differed regarding the propriety of sewering cities into those sources of drinking water. The spokesmen for Cleveland defended it, saying that filtration plants and disposal works were necessary only from an aesthetic standpoint. The Canadian health officers thought prevention better than cure, and that it was better to purify the sewage than to defile the lakes and purify drinking water taken from them. The Bronx Valley Sewer Commissioners were not ashamed to apply to the Supreme Court for relief from the law forbidding the use of the sewer without disposal works. And sundry respectable citizens applied to the State Commissioner of Health, EUGENE H. PORTER, for authority to erect a consumptives' hospital on the drainage slope of the water supply of this city.

How are these barbarisms to be explained, and who shall condone them? They are survivals of the time when this country was thinly peopled, and when kindly nature was equal to the tasks of cleanliness imposed upon it by those who were heedless rather than malicious. But those conditions have gone, and with them all excuse for patience with those who practice such habits. It is not consistent with the record of the vigilant Commissioner of Health that he should approve the proposal. This city is now being sued for damages for allowing sewage to pollute oysters, just as Ottawa is being sued for allowing conditions productive of typhoid. These suits are typical of the dawning appreciation of the responsibility of civic administrations for conditions in their care, and it is not beyond imagination that this city, or some of its citizens, might yet bring a similar suit against whoever authorizes conditions detrimental to health through actual or even potential contamination of drinking water.

Dr. PORTER knows, independently of the testimony of the experts before him, that tuberculosis germs surpass almost all others in survival under conditions of heat, cold, antiseptics, and decomposition. Bacilli have been found in sewage months old, and in the effluent of disposal works. A single patient expectorates hundreds of millions of bacilli in a single day, and the number of patients this hospital would accommodate would be a source of danger. No sewerage is possible without drainage into Croton Lake, and all disposal works are dependent for efficiency upon the care of their managers. It is revolting to have to argue the matter, but it is necessary to do so, since there are those capable of defending it in a public proceeding. Campaigns for clean or individual drinking cups are ridiculous if typhoid or tuberculosis decoctions are drunk from them. Campaigns against the Great White Plague are mockeries if such hospitals can be placed in such a spot, the drainage area of water for millions.

M'MANIGAL.

ORTIE MCMANIGAL'S coherent and matter-of-fact statement at the trial of the dynamiters in Indianapolis of his service as a destroyer of property in the interests of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers must hereafter occupy an important place in the literature of criminal confessions. Obviously, the man is of the criminal type, a dangerous fellow to be at large at any time. His explanation that he was forced into dynamiting, having had experience in the use of explosives as a quarryman, by threats of losing his job, and was thereafter compelled to keep at it because they "had the goods on him," does not explain. No man as alert, ingenious, and courageous as he pictures himself to be has cause to fear the loss of a job, if he is also honest and law-abiding. If his story is true, it proves that his employers knew the man thoroughly. The statement implicates RYAN, WEBB, YOUNG, HOULIHAN, COONEY, all on trial at Indianapolis, as well as HOCKIN and the MCNAMARAS. The character of the man and his manner on the witness stand will necessarily be taken in account by the jury. Vicious as the men he accuses may be, MCMANIGAL is assuredly no better.

From the reoprts of his confession one inevitably derives the idea that he enjoyed making it. It is an absorbingly interesting narrative of uncommon personal experience. It is a revelation of cold-blooded enterprise, courage, and adroitness. Called by the significant password "Ping," he went from place to place, carrying quantities of a dangerous explosive in an ordinary suitcase, and blew up buildings and bridges. Whenever he had finished a job he sent a souvenir spoon home to his wife, thus providing a memorial of his prowess to hand down to future McManigal generations. He declares that he always tried to protect human life. That we may believe or not, if we believe all the rest he says. Regard for human life is not compatible with dynamiting. These fellows, as the evidence we have had clearly shows, felt that they were engaged in warfare as glorious as any war for conquest or emancipation can be. That they felt so indicates an appalling deficiency of the reasoning power and a shameful disregard of all human rights, the right to live included.

There is no escaping the fact that MCMANIGAL'S testimony is damning to the indicted men, if it is sufficiently corroborated. The trial is not nearly finished, however, and no convictions will be based solely on this evidence. That MCMANIGAL is no sort of a person to be at liberty seems sufficiently proved, and it is permissible to wonder what will be done with him after he has fulfilled his duty as witness for the State.

HELP NEEDED IN THE BALKANS.

There has never been a war in which the work of that beneficent organization, the Red Cross, was more surely needed than in the one now raging in the Balkans. It has been from the start a very bloody war. The aim of the allies has been to crush Turkish resistance at every cost and as swiftly as possible. After the early successes every nerve was strained to press the enemy back from one line of defense to another before fresh troops could be brought up. On their side the Turks have offered desperate resistance where they could. It is the general opinion of military observers that, both in the work of the artillery and in the repeated assaults of infantry ending with the bayonet, the war has yielded a more terrible harvest of death and wounds than has ever before been known in modern warfare.

On the side of the allies the care of the enormous number of wounded has been attended by very great difficulties, due to the forward rush of the armies and the imperfect means of transportation, but enough have been sent home to turn all public buildings and churches and a vast number of dwellings into hospitals, and the stream of arrivals is swelled rather than checked as the war goes on. On the side of the Turks the case is far worse. Multitudes of wounded have perished by the wayside. Other multitudes are being brought, or are straggling, into Constantinople and its environs, where the provision for their care is hopelessly inadequate.

The Red Crescent Society of Turkey and the Red Cross organization throughout Europe are hurrying forward surgeons, nurses, and supplies, and everything that can be done to save life and lessen suffering will be done. At best, the relief will be dreadfully insufficient, but it will be all the more earnestly organized and administered. An appeal is made to the people of America for aid in this noble and pressing task. We are too far away from the field of operations to send surgeons and nurses in time, but we can send money for the prompt purchase of sorely needed supplies. The Treasurer of the American Red Cross is Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF, 52 William Street, New York. We very strongly urge on our readers to lose no time in sending in generous subscriptions. The money will, if not otherwise directed, be expended without regard to the side sufferers have sustained, but a request that any subscription be devoted to the aid of any designated nationality will be heeded.

BETTER POLITICAL MANNERS.

Despite the fervor of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S followers and his own taste for imputing bad motives to those who differ from him in politics, the campaign which closed last Tuesday—how long ago it seems—was, on the whole, more than usually quiet and decent. By Mr. WILSON and Mr. TAFT and their advocates it was conducted with considerable dignity and much forbearance under extreme provocation. And even Mr. ROOSEVELT and his advocates tired after a while of accusing their opponents of being thieves or receivers of stolen goods. There was not, it is true, so much public discussion by leading men as usual, particularly on the part of the Republicans, but what there was was fairly temperate.

The general quietness and decorum were partly due, of course, to the feeling that spread rapidly, after Mr. WILSON'S nomination, that the outcome of the election was certain. Another cause for it was that business was unusually prosperous, and the voters preferred to attend to it rather than to politics. But, apart from these influences, the chief cause for the change was in the undoubted waning on all sides of the spirit of zealous and unthinking partisanship. The Republican Party was hopelessly split, and such loyalty as remained was exceedingly depressed. The Roosevelt appeal was largely personal and not directed toward any general principle or policy in National affairs on the pursuit of which a stable and growing party could be based, but it was meant to divide the Republicans, and did. Curiously enough, the appeal for WILSON was not primarily partisan. Democrats all over the country were stirred by the prospect of a party victory, but the candidate himself, who did most of the campaigning, addressed himself steadily to the independent voters. His strength—the strength that brought him in winner—lay with them.

The change is as wholesome as it is marked. It is a good sign that a National canvass should be relatively dull. It conduces to sober judgment and rational conclusions. We are mistaken if the process we have noted does not, under the influence largely of Mr. WILSON, advance much further.

PICTURES FOR CHRISTMAS.

No daily newspaper has ever published such a supplement as the pictorial one which will appear with the Christmas Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, Dec. 8. Artistically this will compare favorably with the Easter Number of THE TIMES this year, which contained the wonderful reproductions of EDWIN A. ABBEY'S mural paintings of the Holy Grail legend in the Boston Public Library. But those, after all, were reproductions of paintings which had long been famous. For the Christmas TIMES four American artists of international renown have painted new pictures typifying the Christmas spirit, and these will be reproduced in colors and printed on supercalendered paper. Each picture will occupy a full page, and the pictures will be printed on one side of the page only, making them suitable for framing. The printing will be of the finest possible quality, and all the colors of the originals will be carefully and accurately reproduced.

The painters commissioned by THE TIMES to place on canvas, each from his own point of view, an artistic representation of the Christmas spirit are SARGEANT KENDALL, N. A.; ALBERT EDWARD STERNER, A. N. A., and HENRY MCCARTER and W. W. GILCHRIST, Jr., both of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. All persons who have kept abreast with the progress of American art know the work of these men, and will recognize their fitness, in imaginative power, sympathy, taste, and skill, for the work assigned to them. All four have been frequent exhibitors here and abroad, and their pictures are highly prized by collectors. The Christmas Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES containing these beautiful symbols of the season will be delivered to all regular readers of the newspaper and to all who order copies well in advance of publication. Late orders cannot be filled. The Easter edition was soon exhausted, and thousands of persons who sent orders for it too late were inevitably disappointed.

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND CANADIAN TARIFFS.

The British journals in their remarks upon our election occupy themselves mostly with the bearing of American tariff reform upon British tariff reform and reciprocity between Canada and the United States. The Pall Mall Gazette cannily observes that Canada is now to get for nothing that admission to the United States market for which she had been prepared to pay a pretty price. This is said to be a vindication of Canadian imperialism. It is indeed true that the Canadians are likely to be able to sell to us more freely than hitherto, but that is only half of the fair trade arrangement now awaiting Canada's ratification. The privilege of buying is as valuable as the privilege of selling, for sales and purchases mutually promote each other. What The Pall Mall Gazette is rejoicing over is the fact that Canadians penalize their purchases in the United States and by a tax on all such bargains lessen their ability to use their sales to us to pay for their purchases from us. The Pall Mall Gazette does not think that what it approves for Canada would be good business for England itself.

The British willingness that the Canadians should tax their trade with the United States by way of stimulating Canadian trade with England is fairly matched by the Canadian willingness that their brothers in the motherland should tax their purchases of food in order that Canadian sales of such goods may be stimulated and the price raised. The Canadians press "tariff reform," meaning in England protection, upon England as insistently as the London journals press upon Canada the benefits of lower duties on trade across our border.

There is nothing diffident about Canada's readiness to take charge of the empire's tariff. It compelled the resignation of Lord INCHCAPE, whom the home Government appointed Chairman of the Imperial Trade Commission now sitting, because he was too much of a free trader, and within a fortnight his successor, ARNOLD MORLEY, has also resigned. Canada's propaganda for British protection as a step toward imperial preference therefore places tariff reform in England and the United States in opposition. The British policy of the lowest possible customs taxes is plainly strengthened by the decline of protectionism anywhere, and especially by the approach of fairer trade conditions here. In like manner the decline of American protectionism is a blow at Canada's attempt to fasten protection upon her resisting countrymen, nominally in the interest of loyalty, but really in the interest of higher prices for Canada's sales to England while imposing a tariff upon England's sales to Canada.

Our cousins to the north will hardly succeed in teaching protection to England, and no more will England succeed in persuading Canadians that bargains with profits on one side are as good as those with profits on both sides. England, Canada, the United States, and the world, in fact, are agreed upon the demand that prices shall fall, and that tariffs shall be reduced as a first step. As The London News says, "War on protection is in the interest of all peoples." This is just as true of Canadian protection as any other protection; British protectionism is unthinkable. It follows that trade between nations is commendable, and that the half measure of reciprocity about to be placed in Canada's reach is just as much a blow at loyalty to England as that reciprocity which London journals are telling Canadians was "the price of national suicide."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Medical Incomes Declining!

People who have recently had doctors' bills to pay—and paid them—will be surprised to hear that members of the medical profession with what may be called an average amount of practice now make only a bare living, while even the famous men find their incomes steadily decreasing at a rate which threatens soon to bring them to the same evil pass. As for the less-fortunate practitioners, they are already earning less than the much-discussed "living wage," and only by the prompt bringing about in some way of new and better conditions and higher remuneration can medicine be saved from the disintegrating effects of poverty, the loss of its ideals, and the substitution of base for lofty motives.

Such, at any rate, is the lugubrious picture presented in an article contributed to The New York Medical Record by Dr. THOMAS DIXON of Brooklyn, and anything appearing in that journal must, of course, be taken seriously.

To prove that he does not exaggerate the terrors of the situation, Dr. DIXON says that when, a short time ago, a New York medical society with a thousand members asked for a two-dollar subscription from them, less than a third responded, and that of seventy-nine physicians who had a chance to pay $5 a plate for an alumni dinner only six were present. Somehow those facts do not strike the layman as necessarily terrible or as demonstrating that doctors are sunk in the cruelest depths of poverty. One may be able to eat with fair regularity and to buy an occasional new suit of clothes, and still not respond to every appeal for $2 that comes along, and not a few people think that an alumni dinner, with its inevitable sauce of rather fatuous self-glorification, is dear at any price.

For all that, Dr. DIXON may be right about the decline of medical incomes, and he is certainly right in declaring that his professional brothers are a fine lot of men, who probably render to the public more of gratuitous service than any other class, and, unlike any other class, are constantly and efficiently striving to abolish that upon the perpetuation of which their livelihoods depend. Perhaps the solution of the problem which troubles him lies in the working out of some scheme by which doctors shall be best paid, instead of worst paid, for their best work, which is not the cure of disease, but its prevention. He rejects, however, as too "paternal," the suggestion, so frequently made of late, that the natural destiny of doctors is to become municipal, State, and Federal officials, drawing salaries instead of charging fees.

His Troubles Are All Imaginary.

Whoever likes to thrill with horror and despair can find an excuse for doing it in an official report by one GEORGE K. HOLMES, just issued by the Department of Agriculture. Other people, who think there are enough real troubles in the world, and that to worry about imaginary ones is a waste of time, will regret that some Mitchel in the department didn't first question and then deny the utility of spending public money for the publication of loud moans over phenomena about which there is nothing terrible except that they are rather new.

Mr. HOLMES, it seems, has been casting an observant eye upon the farmer's wife and daughter. That's all right, of course—they reward study—and Mr. HOLMES, as an observer, proves his competency by his accuracy. It is only as a drawer of conclusions that he is a lamentable failure. He simply couldn't reach valid conclusions, for he evidently started in with the grotesquely false assumption that the model for the farmers' wives and daughters throughout the ages is and must ever be those of fifty or a hundred years ago, when conditions on farms, as off them, were utterly different from what they are now.

Only because of that assumption does Mr. HOLMES grieve that the women on American farms no longer work as hard as formerly, and that they have abandoned many of the domestic manufactures followed by them in a more primitive era. In his long indictment of rustic femininity he can hardly restrain his tears as he reveals that the farmer's wife no longer makes soft soap, and "puts up" few if any of the "preserves" of which her grandmother was so proud. Apparently it has not occurred to him that for this she has as good—indeed, the same—reason that she has for no longer devoting laborious hours to using the distaff, the spinning wheel, and the loom. That he arraigns her fiercely for joining a village club and for going to grange meetings and church sociables is interesting, because it tells so much about Mr. HOLMES, but it does not increase the practical value of the report. Neither does his revelation that the farmer's daughter now finds more profitable use for her time than working for hire in a neighbor's kitchen.

It does not occur to Mr. HOLMES that the farmer himself—if he's any good—has also altered his methods appreciably from those followed in Colonial days—that he now rides a mowing machine instead of swinging a scythe, and that he buys his axe-handles instead of whittling them out with a jackknife.

A Needless Breaking of the Peace.

Only the exercise of a little common sense was required to end the bitter war that was started over in Cedar Grove, N. J., by the refusal of an unnaturalized resident to let his boy join his fellow-pupils in the public school while they went through the daily ceremony of "saluting the flag." The local authorities declared that the boy should do this or get out of the school, while the father, a Canadian, and possessing that Canadian firmness of mind which sometimes seems so much like obstinacy, rejected both horns of the dilemma. He and his son, he said, had the highest respect for the American flag, and both were quite willing to salute it as often as occasion arose, but the school salutation involved the swearing of allegiance to the United States, and that the father preferred to have, and intended to have, the son defer until he reached the discretionary age of 21.

A hot interchange of "will" and "won't" followed, all of which got into the papers, and led to much profound comment, editorial and epistolary, but the quarrel continued at Cedar Grove till finally the case was taken to Trenton and submitted to the State Commissioner of Education. He seems to have sidled away from the delicate issue, but his deputy, Mr. J. B. BETTS, took it up and gave a hearing.

With the facts before him the deputy pronounced the father's position perfectly reasonable, and in effect told Cedar Grove that if it had been just ordinarily wise it would have been content, in the circumstances, to accept the salute and to let the oath of allegiance go.

So young LEOFRIC TEMPLE will return in triumph to the school whence he was banished in something very much like ignominy. It is almost too much to hope that the episode will not give him an exaggerated appreciation of his own importance, and for that—a very grave misfortune to any boy—the Cedar Grove Board of Education will also be to blame. Its members must walk for the future with a special uprightness, if they expect to be forgiven for needlessly making a miserable little row about nothing in the name of patriotism.

PROMPT TARIFF REVISION.

John J. Rooney Urges Extra Session of Congress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES'S editorial on "Immediate Tariff Revision" takes precisely the right position.

There is nothing to be gained by delay a moment after the 4th of next March, and there is very much to lose by delay and hesitation.

The people have demanded a scaling down of the oppressive tariff taxes upon their necessaries of life; business, real business, as distinguished from subsidized tax receivers, demands a lessening of the cost of production, wider markets as a result, and a general loosening of the bonds which tariff-created monopoly has imposed upon our commerce, domestic and international.

These are the two great objects demanded as a result of the election. Are these objects "dangerous"? Do these results threaten "ruin" and "unsettlement" of business?

The answer is plain: A lowering of the cost of production, by untaxing raw materials and the tools of industry, by cheapening goods, clothing, shelter, and transportation, can only quicken and expand legitimate business.

This increased production must necessarily call in additional labor and, with the increased demand, the money wages of labor must rise. At the same time, the purchasing power of wages (the real wages of labor) must also increase by the fall in the prices of commodities.

These statements are the commonplaces of economic science, commonplaces, axioms that fifty years of "protectionism" have obscured in the general mind and in the minds of "captains of finance" whose opportunities should have given them better instruction than their works and words testify.

But the unanswerable argument in favor of an extra session of Congress March next is that only by prompt handling of the subject of the tariff can business prepare for the new basis. This applies in a greater degree to the industries that have used the tariff as a prop than to any others. A long period of uncertainty and hesitation would be a sure way to unsettle business, whether legitimate or tariff subsidized. The promptings of timidity would grow with the delay, and, with the weakening and division of public opinion on the subject, the whole fight would have to be made over again.

The regular session of Congress would not be held until a year from December; a new general tariff could not be enacted in less than two or three months from that date, or along in the Spring of 1914. The mere mention of the dates should settle the matter.

The new tariff law should be on the statute books not later than June of next year, giving ample notice to the great Fall and Winter trade of the country.

Yes, let us have "immediate tariff revision." Any other course spells certain damage to President Wilson's Administration, injury to the Democratic Party, injury to business, but, above all, the continuance of the intolerable burdens, already too long borne, by the people of the United States.

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.
New York, Nov. 8, 1912.

FEATURES OF THE VOTE.

The Socialist Increase Despite Milwaukee—Not a Great Turn-out.

In some of the States the managers of the elections held a week ago to-morrow are still counting the votes cast for Woodrow Wilson, and the longer they count the greater the vote. There was never anything like it in American politics, and one of the strange things about it is that it is possible to elect by the substantially unanimous vote of the Electoral College a candidate for President who has not received a majority of the whole popular vote cast at the election. If the rule had been otherwise, the election for President this year would have been sent to the House of Representatives, and there, again, the election would have been determined by a minority of the whole people, each State in the Union, whatever its population, having only one vote in the election of President when such election is thrown into Congress.

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The large increase in the Socialist vote of the country, notwithstanding the defeat of the Socialists in their chief stronghold, Milwaukee, was another noteworthy feature of the election which was so full of surprises to all temperately inclined persons.

Another feature of the election was the falling off in the demnition total. The predictions as to the number of votes that would be cast varied from 14,500,000 to 17,500,000, the increase of population since 1908 and the addition of women voters in several States, giving warrant for the larger estimate. The exact total is not yet known; but it looks as if the total vote will not exceed 15,000,000, if, indeed, it shall exceed the vote cast in 1908, which was 14,888,442.

Still another curiosity of the election is not only the division of the political parties in the race for President, but the division also of the voters in State and local matters in quite a number of cases. For example, the State of Tennessee gave Wilson a large majority and elected a Democratic Legislature which will elect a Democratic Senator, but defeated the Democratic candidate for Governor. In Iowa, also a safe Wilson State, the Republican candidate for Governor was elected. In Massachusetts, though the Democratic Presidential Electors, the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of State were elected, the Republicans saved the Legislature, the State Treasurer, the Auditor, and the Attorney General. In Wisconsin also, which voted for Wilson, the Republican candidate for Governor, McGovern, appears to have won. It will be recollected that McGovern "came out strong" for the Bull Moose candidate for President shortly before the election, and, if the later figures do not change the count, he was taken and the Bull Moose was left, thanks to the loyal support which McGovern received from La Follette. West Virginia voted for Wilson, but the Republicans elected the State Legislature. In Illinois Wilson won the Electoral vote, and the Progressives will hold the balance of power in the State Legislature.

These are only a few of the remarkable incidents that have emerged from the contest, and their number will be increased doubtless largely when all the returns have been received and are analysed. They show how the political deep was stirred by the chief Thunder Maker of the campaign and how utterly helpless he was in the tempest he invoked.

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Prof. F. Stuart Chapin of Smith College has recently made an interesting study for The American Journal of Political Science of the variability of the popular vote at Presidential elections, a condition that is regarded by him as a matter of considerable sociological importance. The facts show that there has been an increasing variability in this vote since 1856. It has not been affected in the main, and without other compelling cause, by factional political traditions, and the variability holds "with but minor fluctuations for both Republican and Democratic votes in almost equal degree. It has been due neither to the admission to the Union of new States, nor to the unequal increase of the population of voting age as between the States of the Union; but it has been due to increased percentage voting which in turn is evidence of increasing political intelligence." "Republican pluralities decrease and increase, and Democratic pluralities become Republican pluralities"; and "it is this very change in the size and allegiance of pluralities that is indicative of a shifting margin of intelligent voters." "The increasing variability of the popular vote at Presidential elections is real evidence of an increasing independence in voting. Intelligent political action seems to be on the increase in approximately the ratio shown by the increasing variabilities of the popular vote at Presidential elections. The other aspect of this change is the evidence it presents that the rigidity of our political traditions is decreasing."

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These conclusions appear to be fully justified by the results in previous elections, however little they may be warranted by the result of the Presidential election this year. The fight this year was not a fight for either principle or tradition by the Progressive Party—it had neither and can only show for the future, if, indeed, it shall have any future, that treachery is not a "principle" or "tradition" that will appeal very strongly to an intelligent and discriminating American electorate.

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The American people have placed all power in the hands of the Democratic Party, as it would seem from the reports so far received that both the executive and legislative departments of the Government have been committed to the Democracy. Only once in the last fifty years has this condition obtained. Only in the first two years of Mr. Cleveland's second term as President has the Democratic Party been in position to make good its pledges to the people. In the Fifty-third Congress the Democrats had a majority of six in the Senate and a majority of ninety-four in the House, and the country has not forgotten to this day, and it is to be hoped that the Democrats in Congress will remember it when the Sixty-third Congress assembles next March—if Mr. Wilson shall heed the demand for an extra session of Congress—that it was through Democratic duplicity that the promises of the party for genuine tariff revision upon which it had come into power were defeated. That was a lesson which it would seem the Democracy should never forget. If it does, it is safe to predict that just as the people changed the majority of six in the Senate in the Fifty-third Congress to a Republican majority in the Fifty-fourth Congress and a Democratic majority of ninety-four in the House into a Republican majority of 142 in the Fifty-fourth Congress, so they will change the Democratic majorities that have now been achieved by the honest work of the present House and by great good fortune into Republican majorities, or, what would be far worse, into Bull Moose majorities in the second half of Woodrow Wilson's first term as President. "A burnt child dreads the fire." J. C. H.

$50,000,000 FOR ROADS.

Should Such Debts be Piled Up for Future Generations?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will not be known until the vote in the State of New York has been canvassed whether the bill authorizing a second issue of fifty-year highway bonds to the extent of $50,000,000 has been ratified by the people. But whatever the result, it is an experiment that ought not to be repeated. Impelled by agitation an astonishing amount of State debt has been rolled up in very recent years. New York had practically no debt outstanding ten years ago. To-day it has advanced far upon enterprises which will place upon the State a debt of some $250,000,000.

The question is not whether good roads are desirable or advantageous. It is whether they are such a permanent improvement that the burden of paying for those which we want to build and have the benefit of to-day may justly be shifted to the shoulders of the generation which will come after us.

I need not take space to rehearse the arguments brought in defense of good road construction. I need only summarize by saying that it is alleged that they effect such economies in the cost of hauling that they will soon effect a measure of public benefit sufficient to pay for themselves.

As an engineer I am and have been for many years familiar with both the engineering side and the economic side of road construction. I know the arguments which have been advanced for good roads and the sources of the arguments. I know which are sound and which are fallacious.

It is true that good roads are desirable. It is not true that the benefit to traffic by the construction of a good road is always commensurate with the cost of making and maintaining it. If this were true there would be profits in building and conducting toll roads; but since the coming of the railway era the old turnpike toll road has become obsolete as a moneymaking enterprise.

The fact is that the cost of hauling over ordinary dirt roads, the year round, has been greatly exaggerated in the current good roads literature, while the cost of hauling over macadamized roads has been understated. In this way the financial benefit from a mile of good road has been greatly overestimated, and at the same time the cost of construction and the cost of maintenance have been set far too low.

It is on such a basis of pseudo-scientific exaggeration that the States are embarking on a policy of good roads construction and comfortably shouldering the burden of payment upon the next generation. The fact is overlooked that it costs much more to maintain a mile of macadamized road in good condition than it does a mile of dirt road, and that if the former is not maintained it soon becomes, for most of the year, the worse of the two. The farmers who oppose the good roads building policy in country districts, where the wealth and the traffic are not sufficient to pay the interest and maintenance charge for macadamized roads, have a more intelligent comprehension of public finance than they are often given credit for.

Of course, there are thousands of miles of roads on which the traffic, present and prospective, is sufficient to justify their radical improvement; but there are other roads on which the cost of maintenance will be a heavy burden on the tributary population in future years, to say nothing of paying off the debt incurred for their original construction.

The chiefest fallacy in the good roads propaganda is that a road once built is good for all time, and that its maintenance is a trifling matter. This was far from true even before the days of the automobile, and it is still less true now. It may be freely admitted that the coming of the automobile and the prospect of applying the mechanical motor to all classes of road vehicles, which lies just before us, will enormously increase the traffic upon our roads, both for business and pleasure, and thus justifies their improvement. On the other hand, to build a road which will be fairly substantial under automobile wear costs nearly twice as much as to build the standard macadamized road of ten years ago, and the wear on the road and the cost of its maintenance have increased in even greater proportion.

Surely in the face of these facts we should go slowly in charging upon future generations the cost of good road construction. New Jersey has been foremost among all the States in the construction of good roads, and she has paid for them as she built them without incurring a dollar of debt. Her example is worthy of emulation. The generation wealthy enough to buy automobiles is also wealthy enough to build roads on which to run them.

If in any State the popular demand for bond issues in aid of road construction is too strong to be resisted, the bonds ought to run for a short term of years and annual sinking fund contributions should be made sufficient to retire them at maturity.

CHARLES WHITING BAKER.
Editor in Chief, Engineering News.
New York, Nov. 8, 1912.

BALKAN WAR JUSTIFIED.

Turks Have No Right to Maintain Slavery, Says Prof. Cohn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the issue is befogged by any one it is by Prof. Gottheil himself. What he seems unable to grasp is that any war undertaken with the object of ousting the Turk from power in any of his European provinces is a war of liberation, and that a war of liberation is always a just war. Against the right of an enslaved population to claim back its independence there can be no valid statute of limitation.

Against some of the Christian populations of Turkey cruelties and massacres can undoubtedly be charged. But who is to blame if not the Turk himself, who has never known any mode of enforcing obedience save massacres and cruelties? For it is one of the most baneful effects of conquest that the subdued nation cannot escape in the long run contamination by the very vices of its masters.

The Turk has never been anything but a conqueror. Force made a place for him in Europe. Force kept him there. Force has now deserted him. He has no right to complain.

ADOLPHE COHN.
Columbia University, Nov. 8, 1912.

A THANKSGIVING DAY RECIPE.

Remember those by grief oppressed,
Thanksgiving Day.
Forget no human heart distressed,
No brow on which the thorn has pressed
While on life's way.

Remember those who are in need,
Thanksgiving Day.
Theirs is a sorry joy, indeed!
Recall their woes, and with all speed
Drive want away.

Remember those who know no friend,
Whose loved ones stray;
Give food! Give raiment! Go and spend
One cheering hour, so they may end
With thanks, their day.

LURANA SHELDON.

GABY DESLYS LANDS MINUS HER TRUNKS

Dancer, with $325,000 Jewels and Large Retinue, Couldn't Move Uncle Sam.

SHE MUST GIVE A BOND

Ship's Newspaper Nearly Made Her Maine's Lieut. Governor—Will Never Marry, She and Pilcer Say.

The most striking figure among the 491 cabin passengers on the Cunard liner Caronia, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, was Gaby Deslys, the French dancer, who offered the "Gaby glide" and other things of interest to the New York public last season at the Winter Garden.

Within six hours after the good ship left Queenstown on Nov. 3 each individual passenger was aware that the vivacious brunette who said, "Oui—oh, yes. Varee well," at frequent intervals as she gyrated from one end of the promenade deck to the other was Gaby Deslys. It even permeated the press room on Tuesday night, and caused the lone compositor to set her name in the proofs for the Wednesday's issue of the Daily Bulletin mixed up with the wireless report of the Presidential election, and Purser J. A. McCubbin saved her from appearing as Lieutenant Governor of the State of Maine.

When a sailor named Jerry Shea fell down from the crow's nest inside the foremast, a distance of seventy feet, on Wednesday night and broke his left leg and several ribs, it was the versatile actress who went around for a subscription for his family and got it. She also dressed one of Purser McCubbin's dolls for the poor children of Liverpool.

As the Caronia came alongside the pier Gaby Deslys stood on the port side under the bridge surrounded by Harry Pilcer, her dancing partner; her chief chauffeur, her chief maid, and chief secretary, with the background filled by deputy chauffeurs, secretaries, and maids of lesser degree and twenty-six trunks.

She wore an electric blue gown, trimmed with chinchilla and lined with ermine, over which was a black velvet cloak, trimmed and lined to match her gown, and a small black hat with green feathers. The actress's chief ornaments were ropes of pearls and two tiny pet marmosets, named Alphonse and Fifine, said to be of noble birth in their native land.

Mlle. Deslys's march down the gangway to the pier eclipsed all other events, including the fervent embrace Robert Johnston, the concert agent, gave to Leopold Godowsky, the Russian pianist. She kept the interest up to the last moment, when the customs men told her that the twenty-six trunks would have to go to the Public Stores for examination today, and left her on the pier, with a hairbush and a comb, stamping her right foot and exclaiming: "Eet is for thees I hav come here! Oui, oui; yes, varee well."

When Mlle. Deslys made out her declaration on the ship before reaching port she had stated that her jewels, mostly pearls, were worth $325,000, including a necklace of diamonds and sapphires, $40,000; one composed of brilliants, valued at the same figure; one collar of forty-one white pearls, 40,000; one of forty-three pearls, $36,000; another with eighty-seven pearls, $27,000; another white pearl necklace, $51,000; a diamond pendant with seven stones, $18,000; two solitaire pearl rings, $13,000 and $15,200, and a diamond tiara, $16,000. She valued her gowns at $50,000. After an Appraiser had looked at the jewels and read the actress's estimate of their value, $325,000, he burst into tears and said:

"By the shade of Mohammed's big black dog, this is too much!"

The Heartless Customs Man.

Because the customs officials discovered that the dresses used by Mlle. Deslys for stage purposes were hopelessly mingled with her own personal gowns, the Acting Deputy Surveyor in charge decided to send all the trunks to the public stores, where they will be examined to-day, and then she can have them released by giving a bond for those that are dutiable as theatrical properties.

After the customs affair was over Gaby Deslys told the reporters she was going to open at Trenton, N. J., on Thursday in "Vera Violetta," and denied that she had married Harry Pilcer, who stood by loaded with his Teddy bears, yellow scarfs, and brilliant raiment. "Nevair maree, me, jamais." To which he echoed, "Mais no. It is not."

When asked if it was true that her salary for each week of her thirty weeks' tour in the United States was $5,000, the actress murmured: "Ah, oui; zat ces what you call so leetle bit trifling. I come to my dear America for the sake of zee great art, is eet not?"

Then she drove away to the St. Regis followed by her retainers of high and low degree, the pets Alphonse and Fifine, and a deputation of managers, press agents, musicians, and baggage men, who had come from the Winter Garden to greet her, but the last had to go empty-handed away.

The Huffs' Youngster to Make Debut

Forrest Huff, Jr., who has just reached the age of 8, is to make his début as an actor with his father and mother in "The Merry Countess" at the Casino Theatre on Wednesday afternoon of next week. Mr. Huff, Sr., has the rôle of Count Cliquot in the play, and Mrs. Huff, who is Fritzi von Busing professionally, plays the part of Ilka. Mr. Huff, Jr., will take the part of Leopold, the "tiger" to Prince Orloffsky, played by Bobby Feuhrer, and will act for one performance only. Mr. and Mrs. Huff say they have no intention of permitting him to become a real actor if they can help it.

Double Event for William Collier.

When William Collier makes his first New York appearance in "Never Say Die," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre to-morrow night, he will also celebrate his forty-third birthday. Mr. Collier was born in Varick Street on Nov. 12, 1869. This is the second time in his career as a star that his birthday and a first night came together. Five years ago he celebrated his birthday by making his first appearance in "Caught in the Rain."

Nothing else in this world but the blending of pure tobaccos — the choicest leaf—could give you the excellence of Fatima Turkish-blend Cigarettes! *"Distinctively Individual"*

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

RUDOLF GANZ'S RECITAL.

Interesting Programme, Including Master Korngold's Sonata.

Rudolf Ganz, pianist, who was heard in New York once last season, with orchestra, and before that not for several years, though he had made himself respected in New York in his first appearances here, gave a recital yesterday in Carnegie Hall. He has unquestionably advanced in his art since then, advanced toward a finer and more ideal conception of it and gained a more poetical point of view. He is a sane and serious artist, who avoids an excess of sentiment, and does not wear his heart upon his sleeve. In this avoidance he occasionally dips into a rather materialistic vein; but never for long, and the warmth and sincerity and unaffected manliness of his performance are always its dominating qualities. To these he adds a desire to emerge from the deep ruts of the pianoforte recital, seeking new and unfamiliar matter for his programmes.

His performance of Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques" was excellently conceived and skillfully carried out. In this, as in all else on his programme, he showed great technical facility and certainty, an unusual power of tone and a highly developed feeling for beauty and variety in it, and also a capacity for delicacy, if not exactly for grace. The "Etudes Symphoniques" received at his hands, in fact, an unusually interesting interpretation. Mr. Ganz did nothing finer than his elucidation of the romantic tenderness in the next to the last of these variations. So, too, there must be high praise for his performances of Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor, Op. 27, No. 2, and THE TIMES will follow Mr. Ganz's excellent example and refrain from even putting into quotation marks the misnomer that is usually given it. There may have been performances of this sonata in a somewhat finer strain of poetic exaltation, but much of the spirit was embodied in Mr. Ganz's playing.

Another and very different sonata followed; it was Ehrich Wolfgang Korngold's Op. 2 in E major. He is a lad now living in Vienna at the age of 15, son of the critic of The Neue Freie Presse, who is the distinguished Eduard Hanslick's successor. The lad composed this sonata at the age of 13. He has received much attention in Europe as a genius, not for his playing of an instrument, but for his compositions; and such geniuses are as rare as the others are plentiful. His compositions, indeed, have made a great mark in high places. Master Korngold, in this sonata, as in his trio, certainly shows a strange state of mind for a boy of his age. The sonata is perhaps a little less violently extreme than the earlier work, but only a little. It shows nothing of the naturalness, simplicity, and directness of boyhood; nor does it seem to show freshness and independence of view. He appears to have been trained and instructed, and set down to make a beginning at the point where Strauss has brought the art of music at present. It is undeniable that the sonata shows a very remarkable power for a boy of his age, if, as must be assumed, it is his own spontaneous and untouched work. There are musical ideas in it of value; and the elaborate and complicated development of them, discordantly cross and crabbed as it seems to ears not twisted toward the future, denotes a remarkable capacity. But sometimes Master Korngold lapses into a more familiar and straightforward idiom; and there is then a haunting feeling that the is grazing dangerously the commonplace. But it all makes the thoughtful listener wonder to what point the Korngold of mature years will reach.

"If they do these things in the green tree, what shall they do in the dry?"

Mr. Ganz played, further, pieces by Chopin, Blanchet, whose mellifluous serenade he repeated; two humorous pieces of his own, a "Marche Fantastique," and a "Peasants' Dance," the latter also repeated; Liszt's Petrarch Sonnet in E, and his crashing setting of the Rakoczy march.

ZIMBALIST AT BENEFIT.

To Play for Rudolf Schildkraut's "Kreutzer Sonata" Performance.

Over at Sarah Adler's Novelty Theatre in Brooklyn Rudolf Schildkraut, recently one of Germany's favorite actors, is playing an engagement as a member of the Yiddish stock company managed by N. Minz. Mr. Schildkraut will be remembered by German theatregoers here for his few appearances at the Irving Place Theatre, when he played Shylock and King Lear, as well as several modern characters. Last season he was at the head of the stock company at Thomaschefsky's People's Tehatre on the Bowery, and once he appeared on Broadway at a benefit at the Casino in a one-act play in German.

Schildkraut was particularly well known at the Deutsche Theatre, Berlin, as a character actor in classical rôles. He was a member of Reinhardt's company, and originated the rôle of the hunchback in "Sumurun," when Reinhardt first produced that play. A disagreement with the manager caused him to leave the company, and he came to America. His short engagement at the Irving Place, his season at the People's, and now his engagement at the Novelty, mark his experience in this country. He has been trying to learn English ever since he arrived—he had little difficulty in learning to play in Yiddish—and he hopes to be able to appear in "King Lear" in English soon.

The early part of this season he has been playing a dramatization of Tolstoy's "The Kreutzer Sonata," the rôle of the father, and now he is appearing in a new play called "Salmon Troubadour," which is an extended version of a one-act play from the Italian which he used to play at the Irving Place. One night this week he will give "The Kreutzer Sonata" again, at a testimonial performance given in recognition of the work of Prince Kropatkin. Zimbalist, the violinist, will be a feature of the entertainment and will play "The Kreutzer Sonata" during the performance.

SURPRISE AT WINTER GARDEN.

Impromptu All-Star "Added Attraction" Found in Audience.

An impromptu "added attraction" was offered to the audience at the Winter Garden last night, in the form of an all-star turn made up of Gaby Deslys, Al Jolson, Joe Collins, Maurice Farkoa, and Melville Ellis, all in their ordinary clothes and all very much confused, at first, at the outcome of a little piece of strategy. Melville Ellis started it. He noticed Miss Collins and Mr. Farkoa in the audience and suggested to Lee Shubert that it would be a good plan for them to go on the stage without announcement and sing some of "The Merry Countess" music. They were willing, and after a duet Mr. Farkoa attempted "My Sumurun Girl" in French, much to the delight of the audience and the consternation of Sam Lehman, the musical director, who had to conduct from memory.

When Mr. Farkoa finished he stepped down to the footlights and pointed out Al Jolson in an orchestra seat, asking him to try the same song in English. Jolson started his song from the audience, and continued it in his old fashion, up the runway to the stage. And then he and Farkoa made a duet of "The Blue Danube," Jolson improvising the speeches to fit the waits in the song.

All the time Gaby Deslys was sitting in the box nearest the stage, enjoying the work of her old associates. Jolson saw her and invited her to join the party. When she refused, he leaned over the footlights, caught her hand, and fairly dragged her on the stage. The only thing she could remember was "I Want Something New to Play With," and the orchestra and Mr. Ellis at the piano helped her out. By this time the audience was wild with delight, and encored everything so much that the five were kept on the stage more than an hour, singing everything they could think of.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Gustav Luders will conduct the orchestra at the first performance of John Cort's production of "The Gypsy," at the Park Theatre, Thursday evening.

When "The Whip" opens at the Manhattan Opera House Thursday evening the curtain will rise at 8 o'clock, on account of the length of the play and the many scenic changes to be made.

Lewis Waller and Madge Titheradge will play the leading roles in "A Butterfly on the Wheel," at the West End Theatre, the week of Nov. 25. Miss Titheradge played the role last season at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre, but Mr. Waller has not been seen in his original character of Collingwood in New York.

The last performances of Mlle. Bordoni in "The First Affair," will be given at the Winter Garden this week. When "The Passing Show of 1912" is sent on tour next week, Mlle. Bordoni will remain at the Winter Garden as a feature of "Broadway to Paris," and will sing three songs. One of them, an American rag number, has been translated into French for her use.

H. H. Frazee has engaged Frank Monroe to succeed James Bradbury in the role of Mr. Tyler in "Ready Money," and George L. Tucker will succeed Leo Donnelly as Sydney Rosenbaum, John Brownell taking Mr. Tucker's place as Sumner Holbrook.

GRISCOM, FOUNDER OF SHIP TRUST, DEAD

Retired Financier Had Been Ill Two Weeks, Suffering from Brain Congestion.

ESTABLISHED AMERICAN LINE

With J. P. Morgan He Founded International Mercantile Marine Company—Other Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Clement Acton Griscom, one of the founders of the International Mercantile Marine Company, died this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at his country seat, Dolobran, Haverford. He was 72 years old.

He had been acutely ill for two weeks, suffering from congestion of the brain. While on a European tour in 1911 he was stricken with a slight attack of paralysis, but he quickly recovered. His constitution was so rugged that the illness of the past fortnight was not considered as the final one, although physicians told his family that his condition was grave.

Mr. Griscom had a relapse during the morning. He became enfeebled, and it could be seen that the end was near. The members of the family were summond and remained at the bedside until death.

Clement Acton Griscom was born in Philadelphia on March 15, 1841, the descendant of a family which had been identified with the history of Philadelphia since 1680. His father, John D. Griscom, was a prominent physician of that city.

After receiving his education in the public schools and the Friends Academy, Mr. Griscom entered the old shipping firm of Peter Wright & Sons, rising in six years from a clerkship to be a partner and moving spirit at the age of 22.

In 1871 Mr. Griscom became one of the founders of the International Navigation Company, through his direct negotiations with the late King Leopold of Belgium, and was elected Vice President, becoming President in 1888. After absorbing the Red Star Line, the company acquired the Inman Line, renaming it the American Line, and under Mr. Griscom's masterful management the International Navigation Company came to possess one of the biggest and finest fleets in the shipping trade.

After his acquisition of the Inman Line Mr. Griscom began to build palatial vessels, for those days, and in rapid succession added to his fleet the New York, the Paris, the St. Paul, and the St. Louis—the Lusitanias of their day. Through his energetic efforts, special legislation was secured from Congress allowing the New York and the Paris, which were British built, to sail under American registry.

Mr. Griscom was associated with J. P. Morgan in the formation of the International Mercantile Marine Company, when in September, 1902, the capital stock of the International Navigation Company was increased to $120,000,000, in order to provide the funds for the acquisition, through the International Navigation Company, of the White Star Line, Atlantic Transport Line, Leyland Line, and Dominion Line, the new so-called "Shipping Trust," having a gross tonnage in excess of 1,000,000 tons.

Mr. Griscom continued as President of the new company until 1904, when he resigned and became Chairman of the Board of Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which position he held until his death. He had been ill for the past year, and had taken practically no part in the management of the company.

Following the Titanic disaster, it was rumored early in September that J. Bruce Ismay would resign as President to become Chairman of the Board of Directors on the retirement of Mr. Griscom, which had been expected before the end of the year on account of his ill-health. His death, it was said yesterday, would not create any change in the management, as Mr. Griscom had taken no active interest in the affairs of the company for some time.

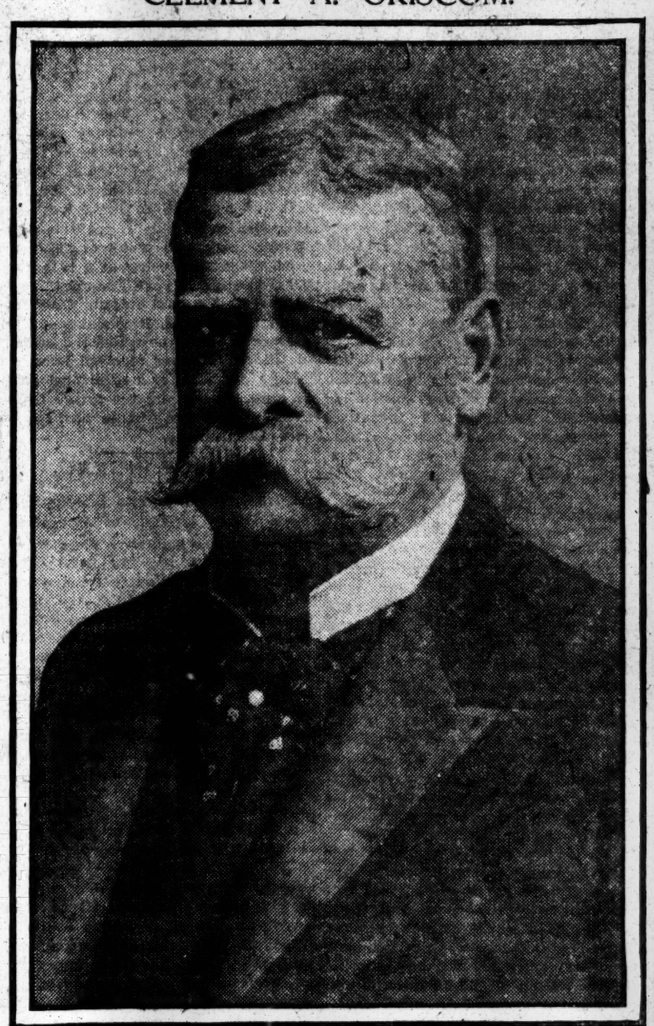
Mr. Griscom was one of the founders and the first President of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. In 1889 he was one of the American delegates to the International Marine Conference for Revising the Rules of the Road at Sea. He was made an honorary member of the Institute of Naval Architects of Great Britain, a distinction conferred on but three others at that time.

The Queen of Holland conferred the decoration of Orange-Nassau upon Mr. Griscom in recognition of the perfect discipline prevailing on the ships of the International Navigation Company, as evinced by the rescue by the St. Louis of the passengers and crew of a disabled Dutch steamship.

Mr. Griscom was a Director of the United States Steel Corporation, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and of more than a score of financial institutions. He was a member of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Union League, and New York Yacht Clubs, in addition to many other clubs and societies in New York, Philadelphia, and London.

In 1862 he married Miss Frances Canby Biddle of Philadelphia. He is survived by his widow, three sons—Clement A. Griscom, Jr., Lloyd C. Griscom, former Ambassador to Italy, and Rodman E. Griscom—and by two daughters, Mrs. Samuel Bettle and Miss Frances Griscom.

CLEMENT A. GRISCOM.



A WEBERFIELDS PROBLEM.

Vote Asked For on Allowing Smoking at the New Music Hall.

Weber & Fields are facing a problem in their new music hall, in West Forty-fourth Street, and they wish the public to help them out of their difficulty. The question is whether smoking should be permitted at the performances. At the old music hall, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, smoking was permitted, but there has been some opposition to the idea of doing so at the new theatre. Some of the letters the managers have received have advocated smoking, saying that it is permitted at the Winter Garden and the Moulin Rouge and at practically all restaurants, while others say it is offensive to women, filling their gowns and hair with the odor of smoke. Mr. Weber and Mr. Fields would like to have others write their opinions on the matter, and they will abide by the majority vote.

Incidentally the auction sale of seats for the first night at the music hall, Nov. 21, will be held at the music hall on Friday afternoon, and the auctioneers will include Marie Dressler, Nora Bayes, William Collier, Frank Daniels, and Jack Norworth.

SOUSA AT THE HIPPODROME.

Large Audience Demands Many Encores—New Numbers Heard.

John Philip Sousa and his band came to the Hippodrome last night for the first concert of the season and attracted an audience that almost filled the big playhouse. The soloists with the organization this year are Herbert L. Clark, cornetist; Virginia Root, soprano, and Nicoline Zedeler, violinist. Each rendered one number and several encores. Mr. Sousa was particularly generous in encores; in fact, giving three to the first concerted number, Liszt's First Rhapsody.

The new numbers on the programme were Mr. Clark's "The Southern Cross"; Mr. Sousa's suite, "Tales of a Traveler"; a new Sousa march, "The Federals," dedicated to the Australians, and Jessel's "Parade of the Tin Soldiers."

The other programme numbers were the largo from Dvorak's "New World" Symphony; the entr'acte from Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna," and Fletcher's 'Folies Bergère" caprice.

Elisha L. Palmer.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 10.—Elisha L. Palmer, a member of Palmer Brothers, cloak manufacturers, and a well-known art collector, died at his home here to-day, after a short illness, aged 74. He was a Lieutenant in the Seventh New York Volunteers in the civil war. He was captured by Mosby guerillas, spending two years in Libby Prison. Of late years he had traveled extensively abroad. He was a member of the Players, the National Arts Club, the Army and Navy Club, and the Loyal Legion. A widow, two daughters, and a son survive him.

Rockefeller at Tenant's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 10.—John D. Rockefeller attended the funeral services this afternoon of A. E. Minnerly, a deacon in the Baptist Church, and he also accompanied the remains to the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Mr. Minnerly resided on Mr. Rockefeller's estate. It was after sunset before the services at the grave were finished, but Mr. Rockefeller remained until the last.

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176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SIR REGINALD LISTER DEAD.

He Was British Minister to Morocco During Critical Period.

TANGIER, Nov. 10.—Sir Reginald Lister, British Minister to Morocco since 1908, died to-day. He was born in 1865 and served in many of the British embassies and legations.

When Sir Reginald Lister was appointed British Minister to Morocco the Moorish imbroglio was in such a state that it required delicate handling to keep the European powers from war, and it was on account of this situation and the confidence reposed in him by the French Government through his conduct when Councilor of the British Embassy at Paris that Sir Reginald was chosen for the post, though his services were thought to entitle him to a more coveted mission. He was a particular favorite of King Edward, who was reported to spend more time at his table, when visiting in Paris, than at official functions. He was renowned for his epicurean tastes, and, besides being a gifted musician and collector of bric-a-brac, gained a literary reputation by an authoritative work on Jean Goujon, the famous French sculptor and architect.

His entry into the diplomatic service was made in 1886, and in the course of the following fifteen years he occupied posts connected with the embassies and legations at Berlin, Paris, Athens, and Constantinople. During the year previous to his becoming councilor to the embassy in Paris he occupied the same position at Rome, and after three years of service at Paris he was appointed to the position which he held at the time of his death, Minister Plenipotentiary at Tangier. He was known as one of the few successful unmarried diplomats.

LORD FURNESS DEAD.

Famous Shipbuilder Offered to Sell Out to His Striking Employes.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Lord Furness, first Baron of Grantley, better known by his earlier title of Sir Christopher Furness, died to-day. He was head of Furness, Withy & Co. and the Furness Line of steamers.

Sir Christopher Furness was born in 1852, and served for a number of years as member of Parliament. He was re-elected to the House of Commons as a Liberal to represent Hartlepool in 1910, but was unseated by the court and his election declared void, on the ground that there had been illegal payments made through his agents. The court emphasized its conclusion that he was not personally guilty of corrupt or illegal practices. A few months later King George elevated him to the peerage.

During the great shipping strike of 1908 Sir Christopher called the representatives of his striking employes together and offered either to sell the plant of Furness, Withy & Co. to organized labor or to allow his employes, whether organized or not, to become partners in the business on a profit-sharing basis. The labor unions rejected his proposals on the ground that acceptance of the first would only create another set of capitalists, and that acceptance of the second would develop a class of selfish workingmen who would not "try to help the bottom dog."

RAMON CORRAL DEAD.

Former Vice President of Mexico Succumbs to Long Illness in Paris.

NOGALES, Ariz., Nov. 10.—A cablegram was received here to-day announcing the death this morning in Paris of Ramon Corral, formerly Vice President of Mexico, who for years had suffered from an incurable disease. All the members of his family were at his bedside.

Señor Corral was born in Alamos, State of Sonora, Jan. 10, 1854. He made his appearance in the political world as the editor of two newspapers. In the Assembly of 1887 he was elevated to the Vice Governorship of Sonora. He retired from this position in 1892 and acted as Secretary of State until 1895, and then was elected Governor for two terms. He became Governor of the Federal District of Mexico in 1900, and in 1903 was sworn in as Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Diaz. He was elected Vice President in 1904 and was re-elected in 1910. He was close to Diaz and his administration. Diaz brought him forward as his successor, but in the Summer of 1911 he was compelled to tender his resignation as Vice President.

FRANCIS L. EAMES DIES.

Stock Exchange President, 1894-98—Established Its Clearing House.

Francis L. Eames, a former President of the New York Stock Exchange, died yesterday at his home, 125 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. He was 68 years old and was a native of Fall River, Mass. After working as a clerk in several banking houses in this city, including that of L. P. Morton & Co., Mr. Eames, in 1870, formed a brokerage partnership with H. Ramsdell Moore, the firm name being Eames & Moore. Mr. Eames had become a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1866. He was elected a member of its Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange in 1879.

Mr. Eames devised and put into operation in 1892 the Clearing House of the New York Stock Exchange. In recognition of the value of this Clearing House, the members of the Exchange a year later presented Mr. Eames with a handsome silver service. He was elected as President of the Stock Exchange in 1894, and filled the office for four years.

Mr. Eames retired from active business nine years ago. He was the author of the "History of the New York Stock Exchange," issued in 1894. He was a Trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, the Long Island Historical Society, the Stock Exchange Gratuity Fund, and a Director of the Brooklyn Hospital. His wife, who was Miss Sarah Wright of Brooklyn, died in 1898. A daughter, who is the wife of the Rev. Edward F. Sanderson, pastor of the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, survives him.

Archibald Spiers Park Dead.

Archibald Spiers Park, for seventeen years secretary to the general manager of the Royal Insurance Company, died yesterday morning at his home, Bay Twentieth Street, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, of heart disease after a long illness. Mr. Park was 43 years old. He was born in Scotland and came to this country at the age of 17. His parents settled in Pittsburgh, where, in his youth, Mr. Park was in the steel business. He was a brother-in-law of Thomas Morrison of the Carnegie Steel Company. Mr. Park leaves a widow, two daughters, Annabelle and Maude, and a son, Archie. He is also survived by two brothers, Francis Park of Washington and Robert of Sydney, N. S., and three sisters, Mrs. Thomas Morrison of Pittsburgh, Mrs. D. E. Mackey of Wilkinsburg, Penn., and Mrs. Warren Gillinand of North Braddock, Penn. Mr. Park was a member of Masonic Lodge, Manitou 106; the Knights of Pythias, and the Eagles. The funeral will be held from the family residence on Wednesday.

John Foran.

Special to The New York Times.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Nov. 10.—John Foran, well known throughout this and other States, died at his home here to-day. He had been in declining health for some time. He was President of the Foran Foundry and Manufacturing Company, Flemington's largest industry, and Director and Vice President of the Flemington National Bank. He was born in Ireland sixty-eight years ago, and was a veteran of the civil war.

Charles Saumenig.

Charles Saumenig, head of the telegraph and telephone supply department of the West Shore Railroad, with an office at Weehawken, N. J., died yesterday afternoon in the Hackensack Hospital. He was of a Baltimore family and was 60 years old. He was unmarried and made his home in Ridgefield Park, N. J. He had been ill for two weeks.

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T. Newton Foster.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 10.—T. Newton Foster, head of the glove manufacturing concern of T. N. Foster & Co. of New York, was found dead in his bed at his home, Llewellyn Park, this morning. Mrs. Foster is on a trip in the West, and is now in California. She was notified by wire and will hasten home. Mr. Foster was 50 years old. Mrs. Foster, who was Miss Amy Story of Waukesha, Wis., survives him, with a son and daughter, Newton Foster and Mrs. Ralph D. Osborne, both of Llewellyn Park.

Obituary Notes.

JACOB E. CONKLIN, Treasurer of the Conklin & Foss Company of 200 Broadway, whose home was in Haverstraw, N. Y., died yesterday in Berlin, Germany, having gone abroad six weeks ago for his health. He was 55 years old. Mr. Conklin was also President of the Bronx Dock and Land Company and Secretary of the Haverstraw Crushed Stone Company, the New York Towing Company, and the Rockland Lake Trap Rock Company. He was an Elk, a Mason, and a member of the Englewood, Deal, and other golf clubs. Mr. Conklin was a bachelor, and is survived by his mother.

WILLIAM COTMAN, 66 years old, one of the oldest stallholders in Washington Market, died of heart disease Saturday at his home, 248 West Twentieth Street.

Major JOHN B. KEEFER, U. S. A., retired, died at his home in Harrisburg, Penn., on Saturday. He was 80 years old. Major Keefer had a long career in the Pay Department of the army and was retired from active service in 1896.

JACOB EULER, who was a member of the old Seventh Regiment Band and well known as a French horn player among German musical organizations, died of old age on Saturday at his home, 390 East Second Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Europe eighty-six years ago.

JOHN D. NORTHROP, 33 years old, of 1,446 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was taken ill Saturday evening on the Jersey Central ferryboat Wilkesbarre, and died in the waiting room at the ferry station in Jersey City before the arrival of an ambulance from the City Hospital. Heart disease is thought to have been the cause.

REUBEN WELLS, 83 years old, died at his home in Paterson, N. J., on Friday night. He was a builder of locomotives and an inventor. Starting his career as a machinist apprentice, he became the President of the Louisville & Nashville Railway. His grade-climbing locomotive, invented in 1868, was used without being improved for twenty years. The first locomotive of this type which he designed is now in the museum of Purdue University. He was also the Superintendent of the Rogers Locomotive Works prior to its merger with the American Locomotive Company.

ELVIN E. HAGER, well known as a bandmaster, died at his residence, 1,066 Forest Avenue, the Bronx, on Friday. For many years he was one of the conductors of the concerts in the public parks.

JAMES E. WARDER, 47 years of age, died on Friday at a private hospital at West Hoboken, N. J. He was a wholesale druggist, in business at 45 Whitehall Street.

Mrs. ELIZABETH J. BURN, the wife of Edward A. Burn, Deputy Chief Engineer in the Department of Bridges, is dead at her home, 378 Park Place, Brooklyn. She was 39 years old, and is survived by her husband and three sons.

Mrs. BRIDGET CUNNINGHAM, widow of William Cunningham, died, aged 85, at her home, 420 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn, on Friday. Mrs. Cunningham was born in Ireland.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

EHRMAN.—Nov. 7, 6 Crescent Place, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Ehrman, a son.
GINSBERG.—Nov. 6, 320 East 236th St., to Dr. and Mrs. C. Ginsberg, a son.
GOLDGRABEN.—Nov. 7, 68 West 117th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Goldgraben, a son.
JACOBS.—Nov. 5, 979 Hancock St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Jacobs, a daughter.
LEVEY.—Nov. 7, 222 West 140th St., to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Levey, a son.

Married.

FEHR—KOPLIK.—Nov. 5, Beatrice Koplik to Hans B. Fehr.
FLYNN—KAPP.—Nov. 6, Florence Kapp to Joseph A. Flynn.
KRICKL—THOMPSON.—Nov. 7, Jane L. Thompson to Maurice Krickl.
LEVY—WEILL.—Nov. 7, Jessie W. Weill to Emanuel Levy.
MARX—KAISER.—Nov. 7, Elinor Kaiser to Abraham B. Marx.
McKENNEE—HUNTINGTON.—Nov. 4, Florence A. Huntington to Oscar W. McKennee.

Brooklyn.

CORBY—BRADLEY.—Nov. 9, Margery Bradley to Alfred E. Corby, Jr.
GILLESPIE—BLANKLEY.—Nov. 9, Lillian S. Blankley to John F. Gillespie.
TAYLOR—WISEMAN.—Nov. 9, Harriet Wiseman to Ernest Taylor.

Died.

ABELS.—On Sunday, Nov. 10, Jacob, beloved husband of the late Caroline Abels. Funeral services from Temple Mount Zion, 37 West 119th St., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

BOGGS.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, 1912, Francis Cranstoun Boggs, son of the Rev. Edward Brenton Boggs, D. D. Funeral services at his late residence, 11½ West 84th St., on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Norristown, Penn.

CONKLIN.—At Berlin, Germany, in his 55th year, after lingering illness; Jacob E. Conklin, son of Sarah E. Conklin and the late J. Clark Conklin. Interment in Haverstraw, N. Y. Notice of funeral later.

COOK.—Daniel Baldwin Cook, at his residence, West Hampton, L. I., Nov. 10, age 79 years. Funeral Tuesday, 1 P. M.

COTMAN.—Nov. 9, 1912, William Cotman, aged 66 years. Funeral from Stephen Merritt's Parlors, 223 8th Av., Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

EAMES.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Nov. 10, 1912, Francis L. Eames, in the 69th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 125 Remsen St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 4 P. M.

EULER.—Jacob Euler, at his late residence, 390 East 2d St., Brooklyn, age 86 years.

FOSTER.—At his home, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 10, 1912, Thomas Newton Foster, beloved husband of Anna Story Foster, in his 51st year. Notice of funeral hereafter. Milwaukee papers please copy.

GREEN.—Entered into rest at her residence, 274 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 9, Hannah Elizabeth Dodge, beloved wife of John Ashton Green. Funeral private. Interment Beverly, Mass. Beverly and Salem (Mass.) papers please copy. Please omit flowers.

GRISCOM.—On Nov. 10, at his home, Haverford, Penn., Clement Acton Griscom, in his 72d year. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Penn., at 3 P. M. Tuesday, Nov. 12. Carriages will meet special train leaving Broad Street Station at 2:10.

HALL.—Alexander Hadden, aged 15 years, son of Charles Mason Hall and Ella Louise True. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 255 West 90th St., New York, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1912, at 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

JOHNSON.—On Nov. 10, 1912, Jane Wood, widow of Ephriam C. Johnson. Services at her late residence, 87 North Centre Av., Rockville Centre, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 12, on arrival of 2 P. M. train from Pennsylvania Station.

McDONALD.—Mary McDonald, aged 48. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," West 23d St., (CAMPBELL BUILDING,) Tuesday, 10 o'clock. Motor cortege.

NORTHROP.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 9, John D. Northrop. Funeral service from the residence of L. Behrens, 1,446 Dean St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock. Interment private on Wednesday.

RANDOLPH.—On Nov. 10, at his home, 174 South St., Morristown, N. J., in his 49th year, Edgar, son of the late Edgar and Katharine F. Randolph. A service for his relatives will be held at his home on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 3:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ROBERTS.—On Sunday, Nov. 10, 1912, Maria Pettit, wife of George H. Roberts. Funeral services at her late residence, 20 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 2 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

ROCH.—Nov. 10, Mary Roch, aged 37. Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., Tuesday, 1 o'clock.

ROGERS.—At East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, Robert White, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Rogers, in his 3d year.

SCHASTEY.—On Saturday, Nov. 9, 1912, Anna E. Schastey, beloved wife of Otto L. Schastey. Funeral services Monday evening at 8 P. M. from her late residence, 1,062 Putnam Av., Brooklyn. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited. Interment private.

SCHUTTE.—On Nov. 4, in Los Angeles, Anna, sister of Lillie Wilkins and A. Claribel Schutte. Funeral from her residence, 820 West 183d St., Tuesday, Nov. 12, at 12:30 P. M.

SEELYE.—Edward Eggleston, in his 26th year, died suddenly Nov. 9 at Staten Island. Funeral and burial at Lake George.

STERLING.—Entered into rest in the early morning of Friday, Nov. 8, 1912, Gilbert Henry Sterling, D. D., rector of the Church of the Nativity, South Bethlehem, Penn., son of the late Gilbert Sterling and Sarah and Mary Abercrombie, in his 63d year. Funeral from the Church at 11:30 A. M. Interment in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia, at 3 P. M.

SUTPHEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday morning, Nov. 9, 1912, Emma Goble Lathrop, wife of Dr. Theron Y. Sutphen. Funeral services will be held at her home, 962 Broad St., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

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SCHOOL INQUIRY PLAN JUMBLE, SAYS MOORE

Declares Mitchel Didn't Want It and Would Give Him No Definite Views on It.

ATTACK ON DR. W. H. ALLEN

Tried to Manage Inquiry, Was "Fought Off" and Now Discredits It, Writes Investigator.

The Independent will publish this week a statement by Prof. Ernest C. Moore of Yale University of his side of the controversy which has arisen between him and the School Inquiry Committee of the Board of Estimate, of which President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen is the head. Dr. Moore was first considered by the School Inquiry Committee as a man who might be asked to undertake the supervision of the entire investigation. After an interview with him, Mr. Mitchel decided not to select him, but he was retained later at the request of Prof. Hanus of Harvard to carry out a portion of the work. When his report was presented, the School Inquiry Committee refused to accept it, and the only copy of it accessible to the public is in galley proof in Mr. Mitchel's office.

Dr. Moore begins his article by saying that he first heard of the school inquiry from Dr. William H. Allen of the Bureau of Municipal Research, who came to him at Mobile, Ala., and whom he had never met before.

"I was interested," says Dr. Moore, "in what he had to say, but not a little surprised that the Committee on School Inquiry of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should have taken just this method of getting into touch with me regarding its work. In common with most school men, I had known that a rather bitter feud had existed between Mr. Allen and Mr. Maxwell, the Superintendent of Schools of New York City, for some years, which had led to much criticism of the schools, not all of which was self-evidently just."

Dr. Moore then describes his first interview with Mr. Mitchel at a dinner at the Grand Union Hotel, at which there were also present Dr. Allen and Mr. Bruere. At this Dr. Moore expressed the opinion that it would be better to place the work in charge of a committee of three men, and he proposed that Prof. Frank McMurry of Teachers College should be one of them. Mr. Mitchel was obliged to go away to another engagement, and said to the others, declares Mr. Moore, "I am satisfied; go ahead with the arrangements."

Did Ask About Politics.

Of this meeting Dr. Moore remarks:

"I had learned one thing very clearly at this meeting—that Mr. Mitchel, the responsible director of this investigation, was not eager for it, and that Mr. Allen was exceedingly eager for it."

Another conference was arranged for the Hotel Belmont on Saturday, March 4, for Prof. McMurry, Mr. Allen, and Mr. Bruere. In giving his account of it Dr. Moore takes up directly the charge made in the report of the School Inquiry Committee which reads:

> At that time Prof. Moore's chief concern in discussing the projected inquiry seemed to be to learn the political significance of the inquiry rather than to know the character and extent of the work which he would be called upon to do.

Of this Dr. Moore says:

"The statement of the committee of the Board of Estimate that I was concerned about the political aspects of the proposed investigation is true. I asked particularly what their political interest was. One who has been trained in public school administration learns in time to look for possible sinister influences before they appear."

Dr. Moore then states that he asked at the interview whether the committee had definite and certain authority to carry on the investigation, and declares that he did not receive definite or satisfactory assurances on this matter. Then he wanted the definition in writing of what the experts engaged by the committee would be required to do. This he was told was not necessary between gentlemen, but of it Dr. Moore now writes:

"This is still the crux of our contention with the committee. It will not state what the investigation was to include, but insists upon trying that which was done by that which was not done nor directed to be done nor undertaken.

"After working over its questions carefully, I am satisfied that it has not yet taken pains to inform itself what the real subject of my part of the investigation was. A public officer is so much happier if he issues only general and indefinite instructions. If their outcome is unpropitious, he is then able to hop from one point of his plastic base to another and so escape responsibility. The Board of Education is being repeatedly instructed after the fact, in the same way that the committee's experts were."

When Dr. Moore asked how the work of the experts should be tested, Dr. Allen replied that they would be cross-examined by the committee, which would determine the sufficiency of their judgments by passing upon the evidence for their conclusions. This method, Dr. Moore declared, was a misconception of the functions of an expert, and in his article he gives examples of the results to which it leads from the report of the School Inquiry Committee. The article then continues:

"But the method proposed by Mr. Allen has been adopted and put into effect by the committee. Indeed, it was Mr. Allen who applied it for the committee. For I am prepared to bring court evidence to prove that the mass of pseudo-questions, most of which have no bearing upon the subject of my instructions, and which is characterized by a degree of incoherence and confusion of thought approximating irrationality, was prepared for the committee by Mr. Allen, the very man who has sought to direct the inquiry from the first, and when fought off from that, according to repeated assertions from various sources, has both publicly and privately endeavored to discredit the report which Prof. Hanus is making in advance of publication."

Dr. Moore was, however, reassured at the conference by the statement of Mr. Bruere that the school experts would be treated in exactly the same way as any other experts, that is, that their work would be tested and checked by another expert.

Allen's "Confusion of Thought."

The feeling with which Dr. Moore left the conference he thus sums up:

"The conviction grew upon me that this great matter was being mismanaged and jumbled in a most distressing way, for the committee nominally in charge of it was not acting as though it was in charge of it, and the men who were in charge of it, it seemed to me, should not have been and were not legally responsible for it. In other words, that while one man held an office of the greatest responsibility another man was filling it."

Dr. Moore then relates how he came to be retained at the wish of Prof. Hanus, and he declares that he received definite instructions from him, consulted with him from time to time and submitted his report to him. Prof. Hanus accepted the report after raising certain questions concerning it, and Dr. Moore says that he is the only authority he will recognize as entitled to pass upon it, especially as the Board of Estimate's committee was in the position of the defendant as well as the judge and jury.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The report of the Department of Agriculture, issued last Friday, showing figures for the corn crop of the country exceeding all previous records and reminding the markets of new high records in many other crops this year, added little to the information previously available regarding the results of this year's farming, for it some time ago became certain that the country would raise this year a great volume of crops of larger value than ever realized in the past. But this crop report serves, nevertheless, an important part in emphasizing at this time the real foundation upon which rests the great prosperity which is manifesting itself in the industries and commerce of the country. Those who now, a week after the National election, which gave to the Democratic Party a triumph in some respects unique in the history of the country, are still disposed to see cause for apprehension in Mr. Wilson's election and in the choice of a House overwhelmingly Democratic and of a Senate in which the party now intrusted with the direction of Federal affairs will have an ample majority, should ask themselves in how far this Democratic success alters the conditions which have made for the broadening prosperity which the United States is now enjoying. Many foresee in the change which has been effected in the National Government, and we confess to much sympathy with this view, a promise of better relationship between Government and the multitudinous affairs of the Nation upon which the character of Government exerts influence, but even if this be not conceded, yet will it be true that fundamental conditions, which in no wise are altered by what occurred in last week's election, still make for continued activity and increasing profits in the business of the country.

There was much discussion last week of the question whether or not a special session of Congress would be called soon after the inauguration of Mr. Wilson to take up a revision of the tariff. It would seem that the importance of this question from the stock market point of view is being exaggerated, for admittedly the difference between taking this question up at a special session or at the next regular session of the newly elected Congress is merely the difference between an early and a postponed consideration of a matter which inevitably will command the attention of the incoming Federal Legislature. Mere postponement of consideration of the question cannot in the long run materially affect the result, and while the financial community is naturally much interested in every phase of proposals dealing with the tariff, it is, it would seem, laying too great stress upon mere details when it gives as much importance as it was inclined to give last week to the question whether or not the revision of the tariff will be taken up next Spring or the following Winter. Those who count upon the expected revision of the tariff as likely to afford positive benefit to the interests of the country at large will have no reason to complain of an early consideration of the question. Uncertainty as to conditions bearing on business undertakings is the most troublesome factor with which business men have to contend, and some such uncertainty is necessarily involved in a readjustment of the tariff. From this point of view, too, it would appear that there would be advantage in as early a settlement of the question as may be consistent with proper consideration of the many interests which changes in the tariff would affect. Wall Street may well stop to consider, therefore, whether it is not taking a too narrow view of the tariff situation when it lays so much stress on the argument that the calling of a special session would prove an unsettling factor.

It not infrequently happens in the experience of the securities markets that factors which are expected to be temporarily controlling are outweighed by others entirely distinct from those uppermost in the minds of those making estimates of the probable experiences of the near future. So it was at the close of last week, when renewed anxiety over the European political situation became for the time being the influence which overshadowed all others in the immediate shaping of financial sentiment. So alarming were, at least, the surface indications regarding the possibilities of complications among the great powers, growing out of the determination of the Balkan allies to hold to the advantage which they have won by their arms in the costly conflict with Turkey, that there seemed ground for suspending previous judgment to the effect that harmony would prevail among the great powers in the settlement of the questions raised by the complete overthrow of Turkish power in the European dominion of the Sultan. Even now the strain in the European situation seems much less acute than that which existed in connection with the Moroccan crisis last year, but it was not surprising that the stock market should at the close of last week have felt suspense which amounted to anxiety. So far as our own stock market is concerned, the adverse influence of the unsettling European advices was all the more marked because of the rapid advance which occurred immediately following last Tuesday's election. That advance had in part been due to a short covering movement after the National balloting had made it plain that there had been no foundation for the fear which some had expressed, and upon which some had acted, in the stock market that the election would fail to affect the choice of a new President. That would have left a situation of uncertainty which might have had far-spreading influence. To a more important extent, however, the noteworthy strength of the stock market last Wednesday was due to the fact that owing partly to the European situation and partly to the near approach of election the securities markets had not been reflecting the highly favorable course of business. There is little novelty left in the day-to-day news regarding the country's business so uniformly has it been made up of information showing continued expansion. Figures which came to hand last week showed a production of pig iron during October in excess of all previous records, the output being at a rate about 5,000,000 tons a year greater than the highest past annual output. Only some great catastrophe, it would seem, will prevent the impetus which the business of the country has received from carrying it forward for a considerable time to come, as far into the future in fact as it is possible to foresee with any degree of assurance.

SETBACK IN PARIS.

Austro-Servian Tangle Checks Rally —Waiting Attitude of Operators.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The news of the divergence of opinion between Austria and Servia with regard to the latter's desire to have access to the Adriatic Sea was an adverse factor which tended to diminish the feeling of optimism prevailing on the Bourse at the beginning of the week, with the result that an early general rally gave place on Friday to a reserved attitude and consequent set-back of all prices and decrease in the volume of business. Against this uncertainty concerning possible European complications, even Mr. Wilson's election, interpreted here as indicating probable buoyant markets in Wall Street and increasing general prosperity in the United States, failed to encourage operators, all of whom have now adopted a waiting attitude.

Despite its stationary position, however, the market has again given proof of fundamental solidity and financial strength by the way the settlement was tided over. There was not a single failure. All big commitments have been punctually discharged. Only a comparatively few small operators asked for further time to obtain facilities for payment, which was readily accorded them. In view of the recent panic, this fact will go a long way to prevent a recurrence of the nervousness and alarm which characterized the beginning of business last month.

All Americans were stimulated by the buoyant sessions of Wall Street, particularly in copper stocks, but closed less firm, following the tendency of the market on the disquieting news of possible international complications in regard to the strained relations between Austria and Servia.

BALKANS DISTURB LONDON

Situation's Uncertainties Depress Prices, but Undertone Is Healthy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Balkan developments again considerably influenced the stock markets the past week. Reports, good and otherwise, caused prices to fluctuate, the week ending with a general depression of prices, which, however, was due partly to the dislocation of business caused by the annual Lord Mayor's show on Saturday, dealers taking the opportunity to lower prices because no bidders were present to challenge them.

There was a tendency toward improvement, but with the Balkan situation in its present state of uncertainty the public was warned against speculating for a rise. The undertone of the market was so healthy, however, that in the event of early peace and an amicable settlement of Balkan territorial problems, there is little doubt that a speedy revival of business will follow. Meantime the utmost caution is being observed.

The stock market received a stimulus by the election of Mr. Wilson, the result being in accordance with general expectations. American securities, however, opened flat and well below parity level the next day on fears of Congress being convened in March to deal with tariff revision; but they recovered some of their fall before the close.

BERLIN PRICES SEE-SAW.

Boerse Listless Under Balkan Spell, but Braced by Wilson's Election.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—The Boerse was again completely under the spell of events in the Balkans. The condition of the market wavered almost from hour to hour. The investing public remained obsessed with the fear of European complications, and operations were characterized in consequence by listlessness and declining prices. There was spasmodic recoveries toward the middle of the week, but the outlook was regarded as so uncertain that practically no transactions of any magnitude took place.

The one animating feature of the week was the election of Mr. Wilson, which produced an unqualifiedly good impression. German industrials were particularly strong on the strength of expected substantial reductions in the American tariff.

SHOE CONCERN REORGANIZES

Brown Co. of St. Louis Increases Capital from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10.—George Warren Brown, President; J. H. Roblee, First Vice President, and Albert Theis, Second Vice President, of the Brown Shoe Company, have returned from New York, where they participated in the reorganization of the company, increasing its capital stock from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000. As President Brown owns the stock control of the company, the approval of the reorganization by the stockholders is assured.

Mr. Brown declined to discuss the details of the reorganization or to tell what would be done with the increased capital. The others referred inquirers to him. It is pointed out that two things may be accomplished with the increased capital, the absorption of other shoe companies or the enlargement of the company's manufacturing and marketing facilities independently. President Brown said he had nothing to announce in this regard.

Isaac H. Sawyer, who until last April was Second Vice President of the company, took a leading part in the reorganization as a representative of Max Oscher & Co. of New York. Mr. Sawyer joined the forces of this financial house soon after he severed his connection with the shoe company. The Oscher company negotiated at some length with the shoe company, and the Oscher bankers, Goldman, Sachs & Co., led in financing the organization. Mr. Sawyer himself owns about $200,000 of the shoe company's preferred stock.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED NOV. 9. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 3,030,790.

Range for Year 1911. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1912. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, Nov. 9. Bid	Ask.	Week's Net Changes	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Nov. 9. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Nov. 9, '12.
245	235	205	Apr. 3	175	Oct. 31	160	170	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	$12,000,000	Sep. 2, '12	3	Q	165	165	165	165	..	25
..	..	3½	Oct. 31	2¼	Oct. 17	3	3¼	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. tr. r., 2d paid.	100	17,151,100	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
..	..	10⅝	Nov. 7	7½	Oct. 18	9	10	+ 1	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf. tr. r., 2d paid.	100	14,046,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,800
71⅝	44¾	92¾	Oct. 4	60	Feb. 1	82½	83⅛	+ 1⅛	Amalgamated Copper	100	154,887,900	Aug. 26, '12	1	Q	83¾	87¼	82⅝	83⅝	59½	173,100
63¾	46	63⅝	Mar. 22	57	Oct. 29	57½	57¾	..	American Agricultural Chemical Co.	100	18,330,000	Oct. 15, '12	1¼	Q	58	58	58	58	54	40,650
59⅝	39¾	77	Sep. 19	53	Feb. 26	57	57¼	−10	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Aug. 15, '12	1¼	Q	67	67	56	57	56	300
101	92½	101¼	June 20	97	Apr. 3	96	97⅛	− 2	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	99½	99½	97	97	88½	10
97	87	99½	Sep. 17	91½	Jan. 2	96	98½	..	American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.	100	3,600,000	Sep. 30, '12	1¾	Q	98½	98½	98½	98½	..	60,000
12½	8⅞	47⅝	Oct. 31	11¼	Feb. 1	40¼	40⅝	+ 2½	American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	40	43⅝	38⅝	41	12	4,017
123	113	120	May 24	115	Feb. 14	122½	123	..	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	121	123⅝	121	122½	91	5,200
48	41⅝	40¼	Nov. 8	30¾	Oct. 8	39½	40	+ ⅛	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	59½	61	59	59½	58¾	100
..	..	83⅛	June 20	75½	Aug. 6	53⅝	54⅛	+ 3	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	119⅛	119¼	119¼	119⅜	116⅛	3,300
62⅜	41⅝	59⅛	Oct. 21	43½	Jan. 19	98	102	..	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	37	40¼	37	40	..	1,000
105½	92	99¼	Feb. 13	95	Jan. 19	175	188	− 3	American Cities	100	16,294,700	.....	..	..	79⅝	80¼	79⅝	79⅝	43¾	17,200
220	201	220	Apr. 9	182	Nov. 7	..	..	..	American Cities pf.	100	20,553,500	July 1, '12	3	SA	57	57½	54	54	100	300
5	3½	7¼	Sep. 25	3	Feb. 19	5¾	6¼	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	June 1, '12	3	SA	98	98	98	98	211	352
26⅝	18	34	Sep. 25	20	Feb. 26	28	30	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,108,600	June 1, '12	3	Q	182	182	182	182	..	1,600
30¾	20¾	30⅜	May 20	18	Jan. 2	15¾	15⅝	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	3	Q	..	6	..	6	..	3,200
33½	20¾	43	Apr. 23	30	Feb. 29	31¾	32	+ 1⅝	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	30	30	20¾	20¾	22½	200
43½	22⅝	46⅜	Aug. 17	31⅝	Feb. 27	45¾	45⅞	..	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '08	1	..	20¾	21	20	20¾	18½	900
110⅛	102	110½	Aug. 14	103	Jan. 9	106	109	..	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1½	..	15	16⅜	14⅜	12½	..	9,320
5⅝	3	19⅛	Aug. 5	4⅜	Jan. 19	63	63½	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	37	40¼	37	38½	38¾	2,100
43⅜	31½	69¼	Aug. 14	42	Jan. 4	28	30	− ⅝	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	18,750,000	Sep. 1, '00	1¾	..	..	40	..	44	45½	10,000
93⅝	56⅝	91	Sep. 26	67¼	Feb. 1	19¾	20½	+ 1	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾	..	..	..	..	..	103¾	100
108½	98¾	109⅝	Sep. 26	102⅝	Jan. 2	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '12	1¾	Q	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	103¾	1,800
89¼	82	89½	June 10	85	Mar. 11	85	86	− 3	American Malt Corporation	100	5,737,300	.....	..	..	15¾	15⅞	15	15½	..	3,200
225	225	199	Oct. 18	123	Mar. 6	104	105	..	American Malt Corporation pf.	100	8,724,900	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	62¼	64	62	63¼	41¾	29,800
105	96	105	Aug. 13	99	Feb. 9	41	41½	..	American Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Sep. 16, '12	1	Q	82¼	84⅞	81½	81½	72½	600
52½	25	114⅜	Dec. 28	82	Jan. 19	120	122	..	American Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Sep. 16, '12	1¾	Q	107¾	108	107½	107¾	102½	560
122½	112¾	115½	Sep. 27	103	Jan. 5	124	125	..	American Smelting Securities pf. B	100	35,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	85½	86	85½	85¾	86	1,064
119½	111	124	Sep. 27	30	Feb. 20	43	143¾	..	American Snuff Co.	100	15,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	196½	196	193	193	..	100
153¾	131½	149¼	Mar. 25	137⅜	Jan. 2	273½	274	..	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	788,700	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	104	104	104	104	..	4,350
..	..	324½	July 1	241½	Jan. 11	104½	105	− 3	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,600	May 15, '11	1¼	..	41	42⅜	41	41¾	32¾	4,825
..	..	106⅜	Jan. 19	101½	Jan. 11	23	24	..	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '12	1¾	Q	120½	122	119¼	121¾	116½	200
86¼	25½	31	May 17	24	Nov. 7	83	84⅝	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '12	1¾	Q	121½	121½	121½	121½	116	200
94½	85¼	94½	Mar. 21	84¼	Nov. 9	95	96	+ ⅛	American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	334,723,800	Oct. 15, '12	2	Q	142¾	143¾	142⅝	142⅞	140¾	3,500
24½	24½	41⅜	May 2	23½	Jan. 25	43⅞	43¾	+ ⅝	American Tobacco Co.	100	49,314,700	Sep. 3, '12	2½	Q	277	278¾	271	274¾	..	960
41⅛	29	48	Oct. 2	34	Feb. 1	123	123½	+ 1	American Tobacco Co. pf. new	100	51,405,600	Oct. 1, '12	1½	Q	104½	105	104½	105	98¾	1,610
108	106½	127½	Oct. 3	105½	Feb. 1	107¾	107⅞	..	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	27	28	24	24	28½	810
116⅝	99⅝	111⅝	Oct. 4	103¼	Feb. 1	101⅝	102	− ¼	Assets Realization Co.	100	20,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1⅝	Q	85	85¼	84½	84½	88¾	300
103½	100⅜	104¼	Feb. 10	101½	Jan. 2	138	139	− 1⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	40,000,000	Oct. 1	1½	Q	85	86½	85	86½	37	24,870
139½	117	148½	Aug. 12	133¼	Jan. 10	..	..	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 1	1	Q	43	45	42¼	43¼	..	200
..	..	89	Aug. 12	85½	Nov. 4	..	96	− 1	Atlantic Coast Line	25	108,312,500	Oct. 16, '12	75c	Q	123½	123¼	123	123	..	34,900
147	132	141¼	Jan. 23	120⅝	May 9	126⅝	128½	+ ½	BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS	100	9,967,600	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	107¼	109⅝	106⅝	107¾	108	1,700
..	..	21⅞	Oct. 10	18¾	Sep. 16	20	20¼	+ ⅛	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	100	172,447,000	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	102	102¼	101¾	102	103¾	2,050
..	..	22	July 2	16¾	Jan. 3	20	20¼	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '12	2½	SA	137⅞	140½	138¼	138½	128	
50⅜	36⅛	67⅜	Oct. 15	53⅜	Jan. 3	64⅞	65	+ ¾	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,524,500	July 10, '12	3½	SA	56⅞	58	56¼	57	..	1,500
129⅜	99⅛	128⅜	Sep. 10	105½	Feb. 1	120⅝	120¾	+ 1⅛	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	1	SA	107¼	107¼	106⅞	106⅞	..	417
128⅜	115	126⅜	Apr. 15	112½	Jan. 17	..	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	20,000,000	July 1, '12	3½	SA	102⅝	108	102⅝	106¼	102¾	12,750
86⅝	68⅜	85¼	Oct. 3	68¼	Feb. 1	81	81½	+ ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	152,314,800	Sep. 5, '12	2	SA	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	83½	100
25¾	17¼	29¾	Oct. 26	16¾	July 12	18¾	19½	− ½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	60,000,000	Sep. 30, '12	2	Q	45⅞	46¼	43¾	45¾	41	6,080
49¼	35¼	39½	Apr. 8	31½	Sep. 18	35	35½	− 1	Brooklyn Union Gas Co. pf.	100	16,294,700	.....	..	..	79⅝	80¼	79⅝	79⅝	43¾	17,200
117⅝	105¾	117⅝	Nov. 7	99⅝	July 13	142	143	+ 1½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co. pf.	100	20,553,500	July 1, '12	3	SA	57	57½	54	54	..	300
146	140	146	Jan. 2	140	July 15	140	140¾	+ 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	20,227,100	June 1, '12	3	SA	98	98	98	98	211	352
145	138½	145	Apr. 28	134½	July 12	140	140	− 1½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	100	10,108,600	June 1, '12	3	Q	182	182	182	182	..	1,600
201½	191	198	Mar. 28	188	Nov. 9	180	190	+ 4⅜	Burlington	100	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	3	Q	..	6	..	6	..	3,200
27½	16½	50⅜	Nov. 8	25	Jan. 15	49⅝	49¾	+ ⅝	California Petroleum pf.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	30	30	20¾	20¾	22½	200
36⅜	25	45⅝	Sep. 26	23½	Feb. 28	36	36½	+ ⅝	Canadian Pacific	100	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '12	1¼	Q	20½	23¼	20½	22	18½	900
103½	92	99¼	Feb. 13	95	Jan. 19	175	188	− 3	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	62½	64⅜	62⅝	63⅝	51	9,320
245	201	220	Apr. 9	182	Nov. 7	..	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	15	16⅜	14⅜	12½	..	2,100
5	3½	7¼	Sep. 25	3	Feb. 19	28	30	− ⅝	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	37	40¼	37	38½	38¾	10,000
26⅝	18	34	Sep. 25	20	Feb. 26	19¾	20½	+ 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	16,294,700	.....	..	..	79⅝	80¼	79⅝	79⅝	43¾	17,200
25¾	16½	30⅜	May 20	18	Jan. 2	15¼	15⅝	..	Central & South American Telegraph	100	20,553,500	July 1, '12	3	SA	57	57½	54	54	..	300
43⅜	22⅝	46⅜	Aug. 17	31⅝	Feb. 27	45¾	45⅞	..	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	20,227,100	June 1, '12	3	SA	98	98	98	98	211	352
110⅛	102	110½	Aug. 14	103	Jan. 9	106	109	..	Chicago Great Western	100	10,108,600	June 1, '12	3	Q	182	182	182	182	..	1,600
130	124	131	June 19	123¼	Feb. 29	21	21¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	3	Q	..	6	..	6	..	3,200
22	12½	26	Oct. 19	10	Jan. 16	15	15½	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	30	30	20¾	20¾	22½	200
59	42½	61¾	Oct. 7	51⅞	Jan. 8	63	63½	+ 1⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '08	1	..	20¾	21	20	20¾	18½	900
110⅝	104	110¼	Aug. 20	105½	Feb. 1	108¾	110	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1½	..	15	16⅜	14⅜	12½	..	9,320
103⅝	104	110⅜	Jan. 20	26⅝	Oct. 18	20½	26½	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific pf.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	37	40¼	37	38½	38¾	2,100
38⅜	25⅞	36⅞	Jan. 20	24⅛	Sep. 30	18¼	Jan. 29	22⅝	38¾	+ 3	Chicago & Northwestern	100	18,750,000	Sep. 1, '00	1¾	..	..	44	45½	10,000
21¼	15⅛	24⅛	Sep. 30	50	Feb. 17	70	80½	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾	..	..	..	..	..	103¾	100
76	45	83	Aug. 21	..	..	..	..	..	Chino Copper	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '12	1¾	Q	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	..	1,800
115½	99⅝	121½	Apr. 25	103⅝	July 25	107	107⅝	+ 2⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	5,737,300	.....	..	..	15¾	15⅞	15	15½	..	3,200
66⅜	27	67⅝	Mar. 27	46⅛	Jan. 9	106¼	Jan. 9	114⅝	115½	+ ¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	8,724,900	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	62¼	64	62	63¼	41¾	29,800
148½	129¾	149½	Aug. 12	138¾	Feb. 17	144¼	145¾	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Sep. 16, '12	1	Q	82¼	84⅞	81½	81½	72½	600
10⅝	9⅝	22½	Oct. 19	10	Jan. 16	16¾	17	..	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Sep. 16, '12	1¾	Q	107¾	108	107½	107¾	102½	560
85	73	88½	Oct. 18	76¼	Jan. 3	82¾	83	..	Cuban-American Sugar Co.	100	19,045,100	.....	..	..	15	16⅜	14⅜	12½	86	1,064
58	33	35	Oct. 2	35	Oct. 3	33	35	..	DELAWARE & HUDSON	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	37	40¼	37	38½	38¾	2,100
174⅝	159½	175½	Feb. 4	166	July 8	167⅛	170	− 1⅝	Denver & Rio Grande	100	18,750,000	Sep. 1, '00	1¾	..	..	..	..	..	103¾	10,000
35	17⅝	24	Mar. 27	18½	July 12	21	22½	+ 2⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾	..	..	..	..	..	103¾	100
74	36¾	46¼	Jan. 24	34½	June 19	40	41	+ 3	Detroit United Railway	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '12	1¾	Q	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	103¾	1,800
14	3¾	75	Aug. 1	61¼	Apr. 2	71½	72	− ⅝	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	5,737,300	.....	..	..	15¾	15⅞	15	15½	..	3,200
75½	66½	75	Aug. 1	63	Apr. 2	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	8,724,900	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	62¼	64	62	63¼	41¾	29,800
38¼	29	36¼	Aug. 21	25⅞	Oct. 25	27⅛	27⅜	+ 2	Du Pont de Nemours Powder pf.	100	50,000,000	Sep. 16, '12	1	Q	82¼	84⅞	81½	81½	72½	600
30½	17½	23	May 15	13½	Sep. 9	16½	18	+ 2	ERIE	100	50,000,000	Sep. 16, '12	1¾	Q	107¾	108	107½	107¾	102½	560
97	82	100	Nov. 8	92½	May 9	99	100	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	37	40¼	37	38½	38¾	2,100
38⅝	27¼	39¼	Apr. 8	30¼	Jan. 11	34¼	34⅝	..	Erie 1st pf.	100	18,750,000	Sep. 1, '00	1¾	..	..	40	..	44	45½	10,000
61¼	45⅝	57⅞	Apr. 11	50⅛	Feb. 3	51⅝	52	− ¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾	..	..	..	..	..	103¾	100
48	38	40	Apr. 11	40	Feb. 3	42	44¼	− ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '12	1¾	Q	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	103¾	1,800
49⅝	35	48	Aug. 21	40	Feb. 3	42	44	− ⅛	FEDERAL MINING & SMELTING pf.	100	5,737,300	.....	..	..	15¾	15⅞	15	15½	..	3,200
66½	37	52¾	Sep. 26	37¼	Jan. 23	45½	47⅛	− 1⅛	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.	100	8,724,900	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	62¼	64	62	63¼	41¾	29,800
188½	142	183½	July 25	155	Jan. 2	181¾	183½	+ 1⅞	General Motors	100	15,546,900	.....	..	..	77¼	78¾	77¼	78	79	800
51½	35	42⅞	Sep. 3	30	Feb. 26	34	34½	+ ⅛	General Motors pf.	100	13,929,400	Nov. 1, '12	2½	Q	190	190	190	190	..	200
86⅝	74½	82⅝	Sep. 3	70¼	May 3	76¾	76	..	George W. Helme Co.	100	4,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	2½	Q	..	2¾	2½	2½	4½	2,600
..	..	200	Oct. 18	155	May 2	187	196	..	Goldfield Consolidated Mines	100	85,591,400	Oct. 21, '12	30c	Q	70½	73	70¾	73	..	240
..	..	5	Mar. 18	2¾	Oct. 9	2¼	2⅝	..	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	100	80,000,000	Aug. 15, '12	1	Q	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	52¾	4,350
..	..	81	Sep. 9	70½	Nov. 4	71¾	72¾	+ 1½	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf. new	100	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	116½	4,825
107	96	109½	Sep. 16	106	Sep. 26	107	107½	+ ¼	Great Northern pf.	100	200,990,100	Mar. 1, '11	50c	Q	137⅝	143¾	137½	138¾	140¾	3,800
140	119	143¾	Aug. 10	126	Jan. 31	138½	139	− 1¾	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	25	18,062,100	Oct. 1, '12	62½c	Q	277	278¾	271	274¾	..	960
63¾	53¼	53	Sep. 26	36	Jan. 31	46	47	− ⅛	Guggenheim Exploration	100	1,500,000	.....	..	..	104½	105	104½	105	98¾	1,610
..	..	55	July 11	53	July 11	55	55¼	+ ⅝	HAVANA ELECTRIC RY., L. & P.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	27	28	24	24	28½	810
..	..	62⅝	June 14	53	July 11	..	..	− 3	Havana Electric Ry., L. & P. pf.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	85	85¼	84½	84½	88¾	300
..	..	89	Aug. 12	85½	Nov. 4	..	96	− 1	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100	109,296,000	Aug. 8, '12	3½	SA	129	130	128¼	128½	141	1,625
..	..	96½	Sep. 13	95½	Nov. 9	..	..	..	Inspiration Consolidated Copper	28	14,458,840	.....	..	..	19¾	21	19¾	19¾	..	18,600
147	132	141¼	Jan. 23	120⅝	May 9	126¾	128½	+ ½	Interborough-Metropolitan vot. tr. ctfs.	50	60,419,500	.....	..	..	19½	21	19½	20	14⅜	12,800
..	..	21⅞	Oct. 10	18¾	Sep. 16	20	20¼	+ ⅛	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	50	16,955,900	.....	..	..	64½	67	64½	65	45	31,600
..	..	22	July 2	16¾	Jan. 3	20	20¼	+ ⅛	Interborough Rapid Transit Co.	100	76,471,500	Oct. 15, '12	1¼	Q	121	122⅞	121	121	108¼	2,300
101	90½	101¾	Apr. 29	94	Jan. 3	64⅞	65	+ ⅛	International Harvester	100	55,210,800	Oct. 15, '12	1¾	Q	119	119	118¾	118¾	122	1,900
35¼	18	35¼	Oct. 4	13¾	Feb. 26	30	31	− ⅛	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	15½	16⅝	15½	16⅜	57	6,400
99⅝	74½	93⅝	Oct. 25	64½	Feb. 27	91¾	92¾	− ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	22,530,700	Oct. 15, '12	½	Q	56	57½	55⅞	57	46¾	750
34⅝	22¾	50⅝	Apr. 8	22½	May 31	25½	25⅝	− 1	International Paper Co. pf.	100	17,782,500	Apr. 1, '05	½	Q	24½	24½	23	23	21	6,500
68⅝	43¾	47½	July 16	40	Dec. 9	102	102½	..	International Steam Pump Co.	100	11,350,000	Nov. 1, '12	1½	Q	78¾	80	78¾	80	53	200
..	..	103½	Oct. 25	100	June 20	..	..	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	28¾	29⅜	28¼	29	30¼	2,600
93	74½	92¼	July 17	75¼	Jan. 31	68	68	− ¼	KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN	100	21,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1	Q	62	63	62	62	65½	400
77	68	70¾	Jan. 23	65	Oct. 18	68	68½	+ ¼	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	2,900,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	SA	108	108¾	108	108½	..	400
142½	131¼	131½	Sep. 18	131⅝	Sep. 18	132⅜	133	+ 1	Kayser (Julius) Co. 1st pf.	100	3,000,000	.....	..	SA	79½	82	76½	79½	..	200
87	77	88	Oct. 7	69	Apr. 11	85	85½	+ 1⅛	Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago pf.	100	4,872,400	.....	..	..	100½	100½	100½	100½	..	100
70	70	84	Jan. 11	66	Jan. 18	70	76	+ 5	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	100	1,764,200	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
113¼	107⅝	112	Jan. 11	103	Jan. 3	54	57	..	LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.	100	34,978,000	Sep. 16, '12	1¾	Q	45	46	45	45	30	1,500
5¾	3¼	20	Mar. 29	15¾	July 30	19½	20	+ ⅝	Lacledo Gas Co.	100	9,500,000	.....	..	..	15	15	15	15	15	200
22½	14	26	Mar. 29	15	July 30	20	21	+ ⅝	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	.....	..	..	173⅜	176⅜	172⅜	174	179	77,600
..	..	90⅞	Oct. 17	62⅜	Apr. 20	83½	83¾	+ ⅛	Lake Erie & Western pf.	50	60,501,700	July 13, '12	5	SA	215¼	218	214	214	..	2,200
24½	18	24⅝	Sep. 23	23⅛	Feb. 28	38	38½	+ ⅛	Lehigh Valley	50	21,496,400	.....	..	..	116½	117	116¾	117	..	200
108	95	108	Aug. 12	103	Jan. 11	50	60	..	Liggett & Myers	100	15,070,300	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	43¾	44¼	43	43¼	..	3,100
28⅝	20⅝	28⅝	Aug. 21	20	Jan. 2	20	21	..	Liggett & Myers pf.	100	8,000,000	.....	..	..	103¾	105	103¾	105	..	300
28	20	28	Aug. 21	20	Jan. 2	20	21	..	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '12	1¾	Q	91½	91⅝	91¼	91¾	..	200
28	20	28	Aug. 21

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Holders of bonds of the issue described above may surrender the same for redemption on or after the 24th day of December, 1912, to the Trustee of the aforesaid Mortgage, to wit: First Savings and Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, successor to Milwaukee Trust Company.
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THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; F—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 9, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$3,500,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	65	68
Albany So. 5s.	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	..
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 12	88	90
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	47	48
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	.....	68	70¼
Do 6% cum.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	85¼	86
Do opt. warr.	1,004,000	..	..	.....	13½	15
Do 6% notes '21	2,190,106	3	S	F. & A.	07½	90½
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	25¼	26
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	.....	76¼	..
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9½
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Asheville L. & P.						
1st s. f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Aug. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98½	100½
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	75	85
Do common	2,250,000	..	..	.....	25	25
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40	967,600	5	S	J. & D.	100	..
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,000,000	5	S	A. & O.	93	95
Bat. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Ben. Har.-St. J. 1st 5s, '35	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	90½	92
Doref. ex 6s, '57	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	101	103½
Bur. Ct'n 1st 5s	2,814,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	105
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	105
Buff. & Lacka. 1st 5s of '28	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	96
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	60	65
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls El. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	100
Butte E. & P. Co.	4,037,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	195	197
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Nov 1, 12	87½	90
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Capital Trac.	600,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	78	81
Do 1st 5s, '47	12,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	123	123½
Cent. Ark. & E. 1st 5s, '40	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104¼	110½
Central Maine Power 1st 5s	1,085,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97½
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	1,923,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	99
Do 6s, 1940	1,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	65	80
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Cin. L. & P. 5s	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Clev. El. R. 5s, '13	1,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Colum. Ry. 1st 5s, '31	4,651,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100⅛
Col. Spgs. El. 1st 5s, '20	5,349,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	102
Col. Spgs. L. & P. 1st 5s, '19	.....	..	..	.....	97	100
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36	.....	..	..	.....	97	100
Do common	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	95
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	85	95
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble	840,000	1½	Q	Sep. 1, 12	60	65
Do unstamp.	10,682,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Con. Gas, E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	1,000,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Con. Tr. of N. J.	11,564,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Do 1st 5s, '33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	88½
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 12	75½	76½
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	103½
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29	8,407,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	92
El. B. & S. pf.	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	98
E. St. L. & Sub. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	90½	98
Do coll. tr. 5s, '32	7,000,000	1¼	Q	F. M. A. N.	..	101
Economy L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	8,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	96
Elec. Util. Cor.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	84	87
El Paso E. 5s, '32	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 13	84	87
Emp. Dis. El. 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Erie & Sub. Ry. 5s, '41	1,925,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	89
Fed. L. & T. Co.	970,000	2½	S	A. & O.	85	90
Do preferred	4,750,000	..	..	.....	32	35
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 30, 12	82	85
Ft. Worth P. & L. 1st 5s	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	92½b	95b
Gas & El. Sec. Co	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Do preferred	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Ga. Lt., P. & Ry.	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	150	160
Do 1st 5s, '41	6,000,000	..	..	.....	95	98
Guana. P. & E.	2,355,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	..
Do preferred	3,500,000	..	..	.....	..	83½
Do 6s, '32	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	30	33
Hamburg Ry. 4s of '26	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	70	75
Harwood El. 5s, '39	650,000	2	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	86
Ind. Ry. of Buf.	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	102
Buf. Div. 5s, '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	83	86
Do deb. 6s, '17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104	105
L. & O. Div. 1st 5s	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	104½	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & N. FD. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49						
receipts	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	69¾	70½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, 1930	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	78¾
Kan. C. R. & L.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	97½
Do preferred	9,543,080	..	..	.....	20	22
Do 1st 5s	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	40	41
Do cv. 6s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
K. C. Belt L. 6s	5,478,000	3	S	J. & J.	99	100
K. C. Elv. 4s, '22	2,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	104½	105
Kan. C. West. 6s	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	78
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. ex. 1st 5s, '13	1,650,000	3	S	M. & S.	84	85
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95
Kan. C. & E. pf	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93
Do 5s, '22	1,500,000	2½	S	Oct. 1, 12	97½	100
Leav'nw'h L., H. & P. 5s	2,949,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	675,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
L. Rock H. S. & W. R. R. 4s, '39	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104	..
Lockport G. & E. 5s of '20	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	83¾	..
Do L., H. & P. 5s, '38	300,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Los A. G. & E. 5s	4,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Met. El. (Reading) 5s of '39	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Min. St. Ry. 6s, '13	600,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	3	S	M. & N.	103½	104¾
Do 1st 6s, '46	1,696,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 12	92½b	95b
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	2	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,053,000	1¾	Q	Sep 10, 12	95b	97½b
Nat. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s, '19	500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s, '20	455,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87¾	100
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s	2,350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97¼	99
N. F. Pow. 5s, '32	10,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
Niag. L. & O. P. 5s, '54	4,850,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 12	102	102
N. Y. & Westch'r Ltg. G. 4½s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	90	94
Do deb. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	82	85
N. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s	1,291,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. L. & Mont. P.	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	..
Do 1st 6s, '31	10,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	..	50
N. Ont. L. & P.	3,085,000	X	S	F. & A.	89	92
Do preferred	1,800,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do 1st 6s, '31	2,700,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80
N. O. Ry. & Lt. 4½s of '35	17,544,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	87½
Nor. St. Power. Do preferred	5,975,000	..	..	.....	28	30
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	87¾b	89¾b
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	102
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Ont. P. stock	7,362,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Ontario Pow. 5s	8,566,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945	1,838,000	2½	S	F. & A.	75	..
O. & C. B. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '28	1,720,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	95½
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	100
Ottum. R. & L. pf	850,000	1¾	Q	M. & N.	99	101
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 12	92½b	95b
Pac. L. & P. 5s, '51	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	100
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes, '14	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	101½
Port. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	99¼
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub. S. Cor. stk	19,370,440	1¼	Q	Sep 30, 12	108	109
Pub U Cor. ($50)	1,080,000	1¼	Q	Oct. 1, 12	$50	..
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	$47½	$50
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,600,000	5	S	J. & J.	97	100
Do preferred	5,200,000	..	..	.....	26	28
Rep. R. & L. Co	6,360,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	81	83
Rich. ... H. & P. 5s of '14	200,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Roanoke R. & El. 5s '55	V	5	S	J. & S.	96	98
Roanoke T. & L. 5s, '38	1,400,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Roch Ry. & L. 5s tax ex't N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	84½	86
Rockd. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Rockd. (Ill.) E. 5s of '39	1,504,000	5	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '40	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	..
St. Clair Co. G. & E. 1st con. 5s, '50	1,591,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	93
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 9, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
St. Louis R. R. (B'way Cable) 4½s, 1920	1,948	2½	S	M. & N.	97	97½
Sagn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	..	S	F. & A.	96	98
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	3,175,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '28	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scranton El. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	62½	70
Do con. 5s, '32	1,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	100	101¼
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	3,701,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
So. Cal. Ed'n Co	9,975,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	4,057,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	98½
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L. F. L. 5s, '26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96
Superior W., L. & P. 1st 4s, 1931	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	81	83½
Stan G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$23¾	$24
Do pf. ($50)	10,977,950	2	Q	Dec 15, 12	$50¼	$51
Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Tenn. R., L. & P. Do preferred	20,000,000	..	..	.....	23¾	24
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	10,250,000	1¼	Q	Sept. 1912	78¼	79
Tri-City R. & L. Do preferred	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Do 5s of '23	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97¾	..
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82½	83½
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	94
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) Inc. 4s	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
UG & E. of NJ. 5s	1,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
U. L. & Rys. 5s, '32	4,375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	89	92½
United Util. Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	34	..
Utica & Mo. R. V. Ry. 4½s, '41	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	100b	102½b
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	2,268,000	4½	S	M. & S.	95½	97
Wash. R. & El. Do preferred	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & S.	55½	57½
Do con. 4s, '51	6,500,000	1	Q	Sep. 1, 12	87	90
Wash.-Va. Ry. Do preferred	10,244,000	2½	S	June 1, 12	87¾	88
W. Cit. G. & E. pf	1,378,000	1¾	S	M. & S.	84	84½
West'n Power.. Do 6% cum. pf	1,000,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	45	..
West Penn. Rys 5s of '51	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 12	90	92b
West. St. G. & E. Do preferred	14,670,000	6	..	.....	27	28
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	6,000,000	V	S	A. & O.	56	57½
Wheel. El. 5s, '41	3,503,000	5	S	A. & O.	101	101½
Wheel. Tr. Co. 1st cons. 5s, '31	1,800,000	4	Q	Oct 15, 12	57	60½
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35	3,400,000	1¾	S	J. & D.	92½	95
	877,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
	2,500,000	V	V	V	97	99
	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	98	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 9, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50)	$5,000,000	1	Q	Nov 15, 12	52	53
Do pf. ($50)	5,000,000	1	Q	Nov 15, 12	53	54
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15, 12	215	222
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 1, 12	100	102½
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	105	110
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Sep. 1, 12	142	146
Am. Graphoph.	1,500,000	3¾	..	1907	51	54
Do preferred	1,500,000	7	S	Nov 15, 12	76	80
Am. Screw	3,000,000	2½	S	Sep 30, 12	157	159
Am. Steel F. 6s	2,455,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	100½
Am. Typefounders	4,000,000	1	..	Oct 15, 12	47	51
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	101	103
Am. Writ. Paper	9,500,000	7	..	Oct. 1	3	4
Ast. V'neer Mls. & Dock 6s, '41	490,000	6	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	8	S	J. & J.	117	120
Bab. & Wilcox	15,000,000	7	Q	J.A.J.O	108	109
Bliss, E. W., Co. Do preferred	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	65	85
Bord. C. Milk	1,250,000	4	Q	Oct. 1, 12	115	125
Do preferred	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15, 12	119½	121
Brit.-Am. Tob.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15, 12	100	110½
Brad. Copper	11,000,000	y6	y	Sep 30, 12	23	23½
Do 6s	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8¼	8⅝
Do 7s, new	4,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	172	175
B.R.T. 5% notes	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	172	175
Case, J. I., pf.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	96½	96¾
Celluloid	5,925,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	100	101
Cen. Fireworks. Do preferred	1,406,800	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	141	143
Chesebr'gh Mfg	1,267,200	3½	..	1907	1½	3
Consol. Coal ref. s. f. 4½s, '34	500,000	1810	Q	Sep. 2, 12	23	25
Do 1st s. f. 5s, '50	4,983,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	92	93
Con. Rub. Tire. Do preferred	13,596,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	92¾	92⅞
Crocker-Wheeler. Do preferred	1,149,500	..	..	.....	11	13½
Hav. Tobacco	1,700,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	85	88
Hav. Tob. pf.	29,790,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 12	105	107
Houston Oil. Do preferred	4,703,800	..	..	.....	4	7
Int. Nickel	20,000,000	..	..	.....	8	10
Do preferred	38,000,000	2	..	.....	20½	21½
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	9,000,000	1½	Q	Dec. 2, 12	133	134
K. C. Stocky'ds Co cv. 5s, '13	2,000,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 12	106¼	107
Lanston Mono. L. V. Coal Sales	8,250,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	70	71½
Lima Loco. Cor. 1st 6s, 1932	619,000	2½	S	Nov 1, 12	97	97½
Man. Sht. W. Do preferred	9,000,000	1¼	Q	M. & N.	99½	99½
Marconi of Am. (new)	5,060,300	2½	..	Sep 30, 12	91	91½
Mays Oil ($1)	2,000,000	V	V	Oct 21, 12	235	240
McAndrew & F.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Merg. Linotype	875,000	V	V	V	99	101
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	12,797,800	2½	Q	Oct 15, 12	100	101
Mtn. Sec. T. & T.	2,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	224	225½
Otis Elevator. Do preferred	22,656,900	2½	S	J. & D.	93½	94
Pack'd Mto. Car 5% notes, '16	6,371,500	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	108½	109½
Park & Tilf. 6s	6,451,100	1½	Q	Oct 15, 12	75	78
Penn. Textile	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97¼	98¼
Pett. Mull. Do preferred	2,840,000	3	S	J. & J.	95	97
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57	1,575,000	..	..	.....	24	26
Proc. & Gamble	7,000,000	..	..	.....	31	32
Do preferred	2,250,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 12	99	100
Royal Bak. P.	4,628,300	2½	S	J. & J.	85	85½
Do 6% cum. pf	12,000,000	3	Q	Nov 15, 12	440	455
Saf. C., H. & L.	2,279,000	3	Q	Oct 15, 12	190	192
Singer Mfg.	10,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 12	215	218
Stand. Coupler. Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 12	106½	107½
Stand. Oil, N. J.	60,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 12	114	116
Stern Bros. pf.	1,200,000	2	S	Jun 29, 12	288	293
Studebaker Cor. Do preferred	3,000,000	4	S	Jun 29, 12	34	40
Temple Iron 4s.	100,000,000	85	Q	Jun 29, 12	108	112
Un. Typewriter Do preferred	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 16, 12	394	396
Do 2d pf.	13,500,000	1¾	Q	Sep. 2, 12	80	85
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	2,500,000	6	A	Dec. 2, 12	42	45
Un. Cig. St. Am. Do preferred	4,000,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	95	96
U. S. Env. 5s. Do preferred	5,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 12	104½	106
Do common	15,000,000	1	Q	Oct. 1, 12	39	42
U. S. Motor. Do preferred	27,162,000	..	..	Nov 1, 12	103	106
U. S. Rubber	4,527,000	..	..	.....	28	33¾
1st s. f. 5s, '33	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	113½	113⅝
Do common	3,750,000	3½	S	Nov 11, 12	117	119
U. S. Steel Corp.	750,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Do preferred	12,193,350	..	..	.....	1-16	3/16
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22	11,491,133	2¾	Q	Jul 15, 11	¾	1
West. Pac. 5s.	8,750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¾	101
y—Interim dividend.	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83¾	84

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per Ct.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Nov. 9, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 12	400	410
Bankers Trust	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	572	580
Bd. & Mtg. Guar.	5,000,000	3½	Q	Nov 15, 12	295	302
Broadway Tr.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 12	170	180
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	475	..
Columbia-Knick-erbocker	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 12	555	565
Central	3,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 1, 12	1040	1060
Citizens	1,000,000	3	S	Sep. 1, 12	156	..
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	100	105
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 12	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 12

WHEAT UNPERTURBED BY STRIFE ABROAD

Tranquillity Rules as Home Yield Is Marketed and Argentine Harvest Looms Big.

MILD AUTUMN A BIG FACTOR

Cotton Soars on Mill Demand and First Frosts—Late Pastures Menace Meat Prices.

WHEAT.—The price movements in wheat last week were without important change. Some recovery from the low point occurred due to a general covering movement, as prices had declined 6c to 7c a bushel from the previous high point, and there was also a little uncertainty regarding the Balkan situation and a relative firmness was shown on the other side. The market at the close of the week showed a steady tone with very limited trading. Foreign markets were steady but foreign demand was very limited. World's exports for the week pointed to a big total, approximately 4,000,000 bushels larger than last year.

Naturally the uneasiness over the final distribution of the spoils of war creates a basis for nervousness abroad and some question as to the supply available for some time from the Black Sea. Aside from this the supply situation is developing favorably as to quantity. The most important crop immediately before the market is the Argentine, which will be cut beginning the latter part of this month and through December. Already harvesting of flaxseed is under way. Latest advices indicate very favorable weather conditions there and the Argentine market has been quite weak the past few days.

The movement of the old crop is still very heavy. Receipts for the week showed a considerable falling off, partly the result of the holiday, and also partly the result of a slackening in demand in question of the demand, particularly for Eastern distribution and for export, is quite a serious factor. Owing to the congestion at Buffalo, there is extreme difficulty in moving grain either for domestic distribution or for export, and exporters who have specific contracts to fill are much disturbed by the situation. As a result of this congestion, new business is at a standstill and seems likely to continue so until the traffic situation at Buffalo is reasonably straightened out. Railroads, it is understood, are not only unwilling to take the grain already contracted for, but are practically refusing to make new contracts or give assurance as to the likelihood of getting cars. This situation not only restricts any possible new export business for near by but complicates the forward situation. The Canadian roads are able to handle business, and the export movement via Montreal will undoubtedly be active until the close of navigation, and the export business by the way of Portland may also be liberal. As the Canadian prices for forward shipments are lower than American, this will naturally divert the export movement to the Canadian wheat. Hard Winter prices are several cents higher than the American Spring, and therefore correspondingly out of line. What effect the transportation situation will have on the accumulation of stocks in the visible supply is somewhat problematical, but the general opinion seems to be that stocks will accumulate with considerable rapidity after the present contracts are filled.

The movement of wheat in the Northwest is large and the total receipts are about 27,000,000 bushels larger than last year at Minneapolis and Duluth, but the crop is about double last year in the Northwest; therefore, the amount merchandised so far is but a portion of the surplus crop. The demand for milling has been good, and the milling output is liberal. The percentage of activity on the part of the mills is quite large. In the Northwest mills are running about 83 per cent. of their capacity, against 63 per cent. last year, while Winter wheat mills are running about 79 per cent., against 45 per cent. a year ago. This increase in output is absorbing a great deal of wheat, but the total consumption of the country is probably not materially changed from last year, although the apparent distribution so far this season for domestic account has been materially in excess of last year.

The Government report presented a very interesting condition. The average weight of wheat was given at half a pound per bushel more than last year, which will add several million bushels to the milling quality of the grain and correspondingly add to its food value.

CORN.

The corn market declined to new low records, both cash and futures, during the week, with prices on Saturday at practically the low point. Under the influence of the offerings of new corn and some receipts of new corn cash prices have declined rapidly and are about 25c lower than the high price of the season. This tendency has steadily brought the cash prices down toward the price for the contract. The future market has also declined on the confidence in the big crop and owing to the remarkably favorable weather for curing the crop.

The Government report on Friday showed, as anticipated, a record outturn. The figures given made the crop 3,169,000,000 bushels, or 153,000,000 bushels more than the October indications, 638,000,000 bushels more than last year, and 283,000,000 bushels more than the previous record of 2,886,000,000 bushels in 1910. The report as to the quality of the corn was equally fine. The quality was given at 101.1, against about 80½ last year and a ten-year average of 84.5. This means a remarkable increase in the food and feed values of the corn and in the manufacture values. The new corn will be ready to move earlier than last year. Reports from mills at the West are that it will be in position to manufacture from two to three weeks earlier than last year.

This record crop of record quality, in its value, will be influenced very materially by the record crop of barley, oats, potatoes, hay, and a very large crop of other forage stuffs. Crop experts state that great efforts were made by farmers as a result of last year's disaster to corn to guard against a corn shortage, and an immense amount of green forage was produced to be used in silos while the open Fall has made for most unusual pasturage conditions. Stock is still at pasture both in America and Europe, and naturally the Fall consumption even of rough forage has been reduced. The cattle and hog supply has not been increased, but rather decreased compared with last year, so that demand for feeding is not likely to increase commensurate with the size of the feedstuff supply.

OATS.

The market has continued to show a very steady tone, with trading operations limited to transactions against the movement and merchandizing of the cash stuff. There has been very little in the way of speculative operations for weeks past. The movement of values has been extremely narrow. The movement from first hands is heavy, but the distribution is equally good and there is no accumulation in the visible supply, and as yet no pressure on the contract market. The cash position is firm, and the Eastern demand for oats is good. The railroad situation tends to restrict the movement of oats and may prove quite a factor. The Government report was a very interesting one, showing the average weight of oats to be thirty-three pounds this year, or 1.9 better than last year, and 1.7 better than the ten-year average. This increase in actual weight is a factor of material importance in the feeding value of the crop, and is a great addition to the total. With an actual crop to start with 494,000,000 bushels more than last year, and the average weights two pounds per bushel higher than last year, it means a crop this season of nearly 600,000,000 bushels in excess of last year on the basis of last year's weights. Foreign demand for oats continues good, although the exports for the last week showed a marked falling off. Export offerings of new crop Argentine oats are reported for January shipment at lower than American values.

PROVISIONS.

The early part of the week the product market showed considerable strength. This was followed by a reactionary tendency later, with prices on Saturday at about the low point of the movement. Higher prices for hogs were a considerable factor in the advance, but the demand for product was slow and the demand for hogs was equally unsatisfactory. Efforts to realize late in the week brought considerable pressure on values. The movement of hogs has been somewhat more moderate, but the demand has been of still more moderate proportions. The Government report on the feed stuff situation was very encouraging and shows a record supply of feed stuffs this year, while the fall pasturage conditions are of the best and the supply of green forage this year has, according to all reports, also been of a record volume. Hog values are about 1¾c. a pound higher than last year, while the cost of feed stuffs is 10c. to 15c. a bushel lower than last year.

COTTONSEED OIL.

With more or less irregularity, cottonseed oil values ascended to a moderately higher level during this last week. There were several factors responsible for the enhancement of values, but the salient influence appeared to be the holding ability of Southern mills. Those in need of crude found difficulty in procuring their wants excepting at advanced quotations. The great strength of the cotton market exerted a sympathetic effect and not only encouraged holders of crude to sell reluctantly but also impelled outside speculative demand for oil futures. Southern operators were mentioned in this respect. The buying of this character was not pronounced but rather persistent at times. Coming upon a market which was technically firm, values responded readily. Consumers were not stampeded into buying, however, and while there was a broadening in the inquiry, the consensus of opinion was that the best demand is still for the superior grades of oil, and that there was little indication of users abandoning their conservative policy. The spot department of the market tended to confuse sentiment inasmuch as there was less resiliency to quotations in this division than in the future deliveries. The anomaly was explained to a certain extent by assertions that considerable oil which has been tendered of late was not of a quality desired, while unquestionably the widening of differences was also due to a certain degree to the concentration of speculative orders in the far-off months.

The cotton ginning figures promulgated during the week were virtually ignored by the trade, and seemingly about 14,000,000 bales of cotton are still anticipated. Seed prices have advanced, which made the unwillingness of certain crude holders to sell seem rather consistent. However, increased prices for seed may tend to augment the crush this season. Last year the average cost of seed per ton was $18.30, and the crush approximated 70 per cent. Some authorities recently have expressed opinions that the crush this year is likely to average around 73 per cent., although in the event of the cost of seed rising materially above the prevailing prices of $21 to $22, nominally, there may be a revision of ideas.

COTTON.

Intensely interesting developments were witnessed during this last week in the cotton market, with each day bringing about an advanced level of quotations. Bullish enthusiasm was quite as pronounced, as were the pessimistic views a while ago. An enormous volume of trading occurred, and it seemed as though even the most sanguine advocates of higher prices had their hopes realized and exceeded. Frequent reactions were only natural, but at no period was the undertone vitally impaired. The consensus of opinion suggested that the technical position of the market is now more vulnerable, as undoubtedly many of the unfortunate shorts were driven in, but it would seem only just to state that many of the principal and original holders reduced their lines considerably, not being prepared for the sustained demand and the great rise.

Cotton values now show an enhanced value of $9 per bale over the bottom prices of last month. The market is nominally 3c per pound above the quotations which ruled a year ago. This is in spite of the fact that the carryover on the first day of September this season was appreciably increased, that the Egyptian and the Indian crop promises to partly offset the deficiency of about 1,400,000 to 1,900,000 bales in our yield, and notwithstanding the repeated statements that spinners are more firmly intrenched, and therefore more independent, than for some time.

The bullish influence is still the obvious strength of the spot situation. The offerings at the South were so ravenously absorbed intermittently, so as to increase the confidence of those who emphatically predict a record consumption of American cotton, many of these interests being disposed to virtually ignore the production, assuming that it all will be assimilated, or at least to be found to be burdensome. Where sentiment favors a check to the advancing trend of cotton values the theory is that both American and foreign spinners have about supplied themselves with their urgent requirements, but it is a fact that the trade inquiry has been more persistent than had been previously anticipated.

The takings of cotton by spinners, instead of diminishing during the last few weeks, have been in augmented volume. The Chronicle, places the absorption of American grades at 2,568,000 bales since Sept. 1, which is only about 50,000 bales below last season. The total takings were given at 3,000,000 bales, against 3,225,000 bales. It is noteworthy that the exports of cotton are increasing, and from a total of about 800,000 bales below last year, the shipments are now placed at 2,706,000 bales compared with 2,758,000 in 1911, this deficiency being offset by the larger amount on shipboard to be cleared than was reported a year ago. It is not astonishing that the outward movement of cotton is being closely scrutinized, for it is well known that if Europe duplicates its feat of last season in taking the phenomenal amount of more than 10,000,000 bales, our own spinners will not have the plethora that some had been calculating upon earlier in the year.

Of course, if this crop should turn out to be of a more substantial quantity than now looked for, there may be less stability to the market, but it appeared as though the tendency was to reduce crop estimates during the week rather than to express ideas for a larger yield than was thought to be in prospect before the market scored its violent and important advances. Crop guesses are still widely divergent, but those ranging from a shade under 14,000,000 bales to something over that amount find most favor against a minimum possibility predicted in certain quarters a few weeks ago of about 14,250,000 bales. At present, however, the trade is confining itself in endeavoring to fathom the consumptive possibilities quite as much as the probable production, so that it was not unnatural for the extremely satisfactory trade accounts to be subjected to much comment. Many of the important mills are said to be well engaged ahead on a profitable basis, while the demand for goods in general has been sufficiently large recently to warrant an advance of quotations in the manufactured article, this being about commensurate and about counterbalancing the higher cost of the raw material.

The Census Bureau published its report on ginning during the week. The figures were rather under expectations, and consequently were not without influence on the inclination to modify crop ideas. Statisticans, as is the custom, derived various results from the 8,850,000 bales ginned to Nov. 1, as compared with 9,971,000 to that date last year. Some claimed that a maximum crop of about 14,000,000 bales was suggested. The amount ginned to Nov. 1 last season was 64.1 per cent. of the crop, and if due to the lateness of the plant in some sections this season, the quantity reported during the week represented a slightly smaller share, or 63 per cent. of this crop, a total production of approximately 14,500,000 bales would be indicated.

NO LET-UP BY TAFT IN THE TRUST SUITS

Department of Justice Will Continue Pressing Them and May Bring Some More.

LITTLE CHANCE OF DECISIONS

Efforts Will Be Made, However, to Aid the Coming Wilson Administration in Such Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Department of Justice is making a strenuous effort to push as close to conclusion as possible all the pending anti-trust prosecutions of the Taft Administration, and so assist President-elect Wilson and his Attorney General. The taking of testimony in most of the suits will have been completed, it is believed, and the cases be before the courts for decision before the Republican Administration expires.

While the issues have been joined in the two biggest pending cases—the suits against the Steel and Harvester Trusts—it is not thought they will be ready for decision by March 4. The Steel suit probably will extend well into the new Administration, but officials foresee the end of the testimony and arguments in the Harvester case by April or May.

Several of the suits against retail lumber dealers' associations, regarded as among the most important cases because they involve the extent of the rights of the "middleman" in commerce, will in all probability be ready for determination by the courts before President Taft retires.

The suit against the Towing Trust on the Great Lakes it awaiting the decision of the District Court at Cleveland, while it is believed the United States Supreme Court may render its opinion in the Hard Coal suit and the Cotton Corner suit tomorrow.

While the taking of testimony in the civil suit for the dissolution of the American Sugar Refining Company is approaching conclusion it is understood that Attorney General Wickersham will not retry the criminal Sugar case which resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

The cases against the Keystone Watch Case Company, the Magazine Trust and the trans-Atlantic Steamship pool according to expectations, will be in the hands of Judges by inauguration day.

Among the important issues which probably will go over into the Wilson Administration for final preparation for the courts are the cases against the National Cash Register Company, the Motion Picture Trust, several alleged steamship "pools," and the United Shoe Machinery Company.

President Taft has established a record in anti-trust prosecutions, having instituted a total of seventy-one cases, while the combined total anti-trust prosecutions of the Administrations of Presidents Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt, or since the passage of the Sherman law, was sixty-two.

The President, it is understood, will permit no cessation in the prosecution of his anti-trust policy. A number of investigations now under way will be completed. The most important pending inquiries are those to determine whether there has been any violation of the decree dissolving the Standard Oil Company and whether the America Telephone and Telegraph Company is a trust in violation of the Sherman law.

LIKES FARM BUREAU.

Lackawanna Induces Government to Open Two More on Its Line.

The Lackawanna Railroad has arranged with the United States Department of Agriculture for the establishment of two additional farm bureaus along the line of the company. There are three such bureaus now on the Lackawanna, and they are being watched with great interest by railroad men and agricultural specialists. The first was established two years ago at Binghamton, N. Y. Its promise of benefit to the farmers of Broome County was so great that two others have since been started, one at Elmira, N. Y., and one at Newton, Sussex County, New Jersey. Each of these bureaus is in charge of an agricultural expert, whose business is to act as a practical and scientific advisor to the farmers in the vicinity. The plan was proposed by W. J. Spillman, head of the Bureau of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The bureaus each cost about $3,000 a year to maintain, including the salary and all expenses of the farm bureau agent. Of this amount, $1,000 each is furnished by the Lackawanna, the Department of Agriculture, and the local community. In Sussex County, New Jersey, the farmers oversubscribed the amount due from them by 50 per cent. At Elmira, N. Y., the local committee has just voted the farm bureau agent an assistant in order to enable him to meet the many demands made upon his services. The scientific direction of the work is entirely under the Department of Agriculture. The local committee, which has charge of practical operations, is made up of the leading farmers and business men of the community, together with a representative of the Lackawanna.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
4,100	Allied Sec. Co..	91	89	89	..
425	Am. Wat. W. G. Co. pf.....	98¼	97½	97½	..
8,300	British-A. Tob..	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅝
2,200	E. Brant'gham..	74½	72¾	72¾	— 1¾
1,370	E. Brant. pf....	100¾	99¾	100¼	+ ¼
100	L. V. C. S. Co..	235	235	235	—20
500	Man. S. Co. w.i.	74	72	73	— 1
1,000	M. S. Co. pf.w.i.	102½	102¼	102¼	— ¼
200	Mar. of A., new	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
1,400	*Mays Oil	30	28	28	— 1
1,820	Oil F. of Mex..	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ¼
500	Penn. Textile...	24½	24¼	24¾	..
30	Pettibone M. pf.	99	99	99	— 1
180	Stand. Oil, N.J.	390	392	396	+ 2
57,000	U. Cig. S. w. i.	118	113¾	113½	+ ⅜
1,775	U. C. St. pf. w.i.	122½	120	122½	+ 2½
3,900	U. S. Motor....	⅝	1-16	⅛	—7-16
2,300	U. S. Motor pf.	2	¾	⅞	— ⅛

RAILROAD.

5,550	Man. Transit...	1	1½	1½	—5-16

MINING.

850	Alaska G. M...	9¼	8½	9¼	+ ⅝
5,000	*Beaver Con. ..	40	40	40	— 2
2,200	*Big Four.....	45	44	45	..
27,500	Braden Cop....	8¾	6⅞	8⅝	+ 1⅜
1,700	Brit. Col. Cop..	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
3,200	Butte & N. Y...	2 1-16	1 13-16	1 15-16	+ ⅛
2,100	*C. O. D. Cons.	8	7	7	— 1
4,900	C. J. Sm. new..	1½	1⅜	1½	..
300	Davis-D. Cop...	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2,000	*Dl'field Daisy.	6	5	5	..
4,650	El Paso, new...	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
200	*Florence	75	75	75	— 2
4,500	Giroux Mining..	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8,000	Goldfield Min..	8	7½	7½	+ ⅛
2,000	Greene-C., new.	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
1,800	*Grw. Cop.M.&S.	5	5	5	..
200	Kerr Lake..	2 11-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	—1-16
3,700	La Rose com..	2 9-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	..
700	Mason V., new.	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
8,075	McK.-Darragh..	2¼	1 13-16	2⅛	+ ¼
7,700	*Mutual M. Co.	48	42	48	— 5
1,700	Nevada Hills..	1 9-16	1 7-16	1½	+1-16
600	Nipissing M....	8¼	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
550	N. Butte Dev..	⅜	5-16	⅜	..
1,200	Ohio Copper..	1 11-16	1 9-16	1 11-16	+1-16
1,300	Pacific Smelt...	¼	7-32	¼	..
5,400	P. S. & R., w.i.	1¾	1⅝	1 13-16	..
600	Stewart Mining.	1¾	1 3-16	1¾	—1-16
17,900	Tonopah Merg..	100	94	98	..
1,000	Tonopah Ext...	2⅜	2 9-16	2 9-16	+ ⅛
750	Ton. M. of Nev.	6⅜	6¼	6½	— ⅛
350	Tri-Bullion	¾	¾	¾	..
5,630	Tularosa.....	1¼	1	1¼	..
2,450	West End C.	1 11-16	1 9-16	1 11-16	+1-16
3,400	*Wett. Sil. M..	25	23	24	+ 1
6,750	Yukon Gold....	3 5-16	3¼	3¼	— ⅛

BONDS.

$55,000	Braden Cop. 5s.	174	151½	174	+25½
30,000	Braden Cop. 7s.	170	155	170	+21
52,000	Braden Cop. 7s. new	152¼	148	152¼	+ 3¼
87,000	B. R. T. 5% nts.	96¾	96⅜	96⅝	+ ⅛
52,000	Chi. El. new 5s	98	97¾	98	+ ⅛
2,000	Mason Val. 6s.	130	130	130	+ 2
10,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	100	100	100	+1-16
198,000	West. Pac. 5s.	84	82½	84	+ ¾

*Cents per share.

NEW FLUSHING LINE OPENS.

Passengers Will Be Carried Over Elevated Tracks from Now On.

Passengers on the Port Washington Branch of the Long Island Railroad from the Murray Hill station and points eastward will ride through Flushing on elevated trains, beginning this morning, while those who have been patrons of the Main Street station will take the elevated trains from a new temporary station established in Grove Street, between Main and Lawrence Streets. This change has come about through the elimination by the Long Island Railroad of grade crossings in Flushing and the electrification of the Port Washington Branch.

The old Main Street station, abandoned to-day, was one of the landmarks on the North Shore of Long Island, and stood as a monument to railroad pioneering on Long Island. When it was erected by Conrad Poppenhusen as the terminus of his "White Line" from the East River at Hunter's Point, it was the eastern outpost of railroad extension on Long Island. This station will be torn down and a new fifty-thousand-dollar station will be erected in its place.

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1912 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama Currency Fund 4s.....J. J.	.....		.....		111	Mar. 20, 1908
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914.....J. J.	.....		.....		99	May 12, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1958...	101½	Oct. 16	100¼	June 11	101½	Oct. 30, 1912
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar.1,1958,reg.	101	July 26	100½	May 29	101	Sep. 18, 1912
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Sept. 1, 1958.M.S	101¼	Aug. 27	101¼	Aug 27	101¼	Aug. 27, 1912
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar. 1, 1960....	.....		.....		105¼	Oct. 28, 1910
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, Mar.1,1962.M.S.	100⅝	Nov. 6	100⅛	Sep. 16	100⅞	Nov. 6, 1912
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961.....M. S.	102⅜	Jan. 26	100⅜	Sep. 19	101¼	Nov. 9, 1912
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961, reg....	102	Jan. 8	102	Jan. 8	102	Jan. 8, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960.....J. J.	102	Apr. 18	100½	Sep. 20	100⅝	Oct. 29, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960, reg....	102	Mar. 19	102	Mar 19	102	Mar. 19, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Jan., 1961.....J. J.	103	Jan. 27	100⅜	Sep. 23	101¼	Nov. 6, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961, reg.....	102¾	Mar. 25	102⅜	Mar 25	102⅜	Mar. 25, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Mar. 1, 1961.M. S.	103	Jan. 25	101⅛	July 6	101¼	Oct. 10, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962.....	101¼	Oct. 17	100⅛	Sep. 10	101	Oct. 30, 1912
North Carolina 6s, 1919.....A. O.	.....		.....		114⅜	Mar. 28, 1910
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910..J. J.	.....		.....		99⅝	Feb. 3, 1909
North Caro. consol. 4s, small....	.....		.....		101¼	Apr. 8, 1907
North Caro. special tax.....A. O.	.....		.....		117	Dec. 11, 1903
South Carolina 4½s, 1933.....J. J.	.....		.....		103½	July 27, 1910
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913.....J. J.	97¾	Apr. 26	97¾	Apr 26	97¾	Apr. 26, 1912
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913. small....	.....		.....		97¼	Oct. 6, 1911
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co.cfs.	60	Oct. 15	46	Jan. 2	54½	Nov. 9, 1912
Va. fund. debt. 2-3s, 1991.....J. J.	.....		.....		86½	Dec. 18, 1911
Virginia Riddleberger.....	.....		.....		90	Dec. 20, 1907
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.....Q. Jan.	102¼	Mar. 27	100¾	May 27	100⅝	May 27, 1912
U. S. 2s, coupon.....J. Jan.	101¼	Mar. 8	100¾	May 23	101	Oct. 28, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.....Q. F.	114⅝	Apr. 10	113¼	Jan. 24	113⅝	Aug. 3, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.....Q. F.	114¾	Mar. 26	113¼	Jan. 8	114⅛	Nov. 7, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-26, 1918, coupon..Q. F.	103¼	Mar. 29	101½	Jan. 8	103	Oct. 28, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.....Q. F.	102¾	Feb. 23	102	Feb. 6	102½	Oct. 22, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small.....	102½	Oct. 29	102½	Oct. 29	102½	Oct. 29, 1912
Panama 2s, 1936, reg.....Q. F.	.....		.....		100½	Jan. 6, 1912
Panama 2s, 1938, reg.....Q. Nov.	.....		.....		101¼	Aug. 11, 1910
Panama 3s, 1961, reg.....Q. Nov.	102⅜	Mar. 21	101⅝	Sept. 9	101⅝	Sep. 9, 1912
Panama 3s, 1961.....Q. Mar.	102½	Mar. 25	101⅜	Jan. 18	101½	Nov. 1, 1912
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1925.F. F.	.....		.....		110	Nov. 28, 1909
Republic of Cuba 5s.....M.S.	104	July 22	101½	Nov. 5	101½	Nov. 5, 1912
Republic of Cuba 4½s.....M.S.	99¼	June 18	99	Apr. 6	99	Aug. 26, 1912
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c., 1919	98¾	July 19	97½	Jan. 8	98	Oct. 15, 1912
City of Tokio interim ctfs. for 5s p. c. loan, 1912.....M. S.	95	Apr. 10	91⅞	Sep. 24	91⅞	Sep. 24, 1912
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s.....Q. C.	97¼	Jan. 25	95½	Mar. 28	96	Oct. 24, 1912
U. S. of M.4s, Ser. A, Dec. 1, 1953. J. D.	91	May 20	88	Mar 11	89⅞	Nov. 6, 1912

NEW YORK CITY SECURITIES.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Corp. stock 3½s, 1926.....M. M.	93¾	Aug. 26	93¼	Aug 26	93⅛	Aug. 26, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954.....M. N.	88	Feb. 20	84⅞	Sep. 20	85	Nov. 7, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954, reg...M. N.	87½	Jan. 20	85½	Aug. 1	85⅞	Aug. 14, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1955.....M. N.	.....		.....		88¼	Nov. 2, 1910
Corp. stock 3½s, 1959.....	.....		.....		90¼	Jun. 6, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1936...M. N.*	99½	Apr. 19	99	Jan 30	99½	Apr. 19, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1955...M. N.*	90½	Mar. 18	90	Nov. 7	90	Nov. 7, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg., 1956...M. N.*	99¾	Feb. 17	96	Nov. 6	96	Nov. 6, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957.....*M. N.	100¼	Feb. 16	97½	Sep. 5	98⅝	Nov. 8, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957, reg.....J. J.	98¾	July 9	98¾	July 9	98¾	July 9, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957.....*M. N.	107⅞	Jan. 8	105¼	Sep. 24	105⅜	Nov. 7, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg.....M. N.*	107¼	May 7	106½	Jun 18	106½	Jun 18, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957.....M. N.*	107⅜	Jan. 20	105¼	Nov. 8	105⅞	Nov. 9, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg.....	.....		.....		109⅞	Dec. 20, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1958.....*M. N.	100¼	Jan. 23	98	Sep. 5	98¼	Nov. 9, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1958, reg.....	.....		.....		107¾	Nov 13, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1959.....*M. N.	100⅛	Jan. 23	98	Sep. 6	98⅝	Nov. 8, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1959, reg.....M. N.	100	Apr. 6	99¾	Jan. 30	100	Apr. 6, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1960.....*M. S.	103	Feb. 19	103¼	Sep. 17	100¼	Nov. 9, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1960, reg.....	101¼	July 17	101⅛	Jun 14	101¼	July 17, 1912
Assessm't bonds, 3½s, 1914...M. N.	.....		.....		98¼	Sep. 7, 1912
Assessm't bonds, 4½s, 1917.*M. N.	102¾	Feb. 29	101	Mar. 19	101¼	Nov. 1, 1912
Assessm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917...M. N.*	102¾	Feb. 14	101⅝	Aug 29	101⅞	Nov. 7, 1912
Ass. bonds, 4½s, 1917, reg..*M. N.	.....		.....		102¾	July 10, 1912

We Own and Offer, Subject to Previous Sale, the Unsold Portion of:

$2,133,000

Southwestern Gas and Electric Company

First and Refunding Mortgage Twenty-year 5 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated October 1, 1912. Due August 1, 1932. Redeemable on any interest date at 102½ and interest. Interest payable February 1st and August 1st at the Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago. Coupon bonds of $500 and $1,000 denomination, with privilege of registration as to principal.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO, TRUSTEE

CAPITALIZATION

(As officially reported by the Company, as of the date these bonds are issued)

	Authorized	Outstanding
CAPITAL STOCK:		
Common	$3,000,000	$2,242,000
Preferred	2,500,000	1,174,000
BONDED DEBT:		
Shreveport Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. 5's, due October 1, 1912 (closed mortgage)		$423,500
Texarkana Gas & Electric Co. 5's, due July 1, 1930 (closed mortgage)		$443,500
First & Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund 5's (this issue)	7,500,000	2,133,000
	$7,500,000	$3,000,000

Escrow bonds may be issued only for 80% of the actual and reasonable cost of permanent extensions, enlargements and additions under conservative restrictions of the Trust Deed.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

(As officially reported by the Company, and verified by the Audit Company of Illinois, year ended Sept. 30, 1912)

Gross earnings	$862,121
Operating expenses, including maintenance and taxes	418,402
Net earnings	$443,719
Annual interest charge on $3,000,000 bonds outstanding	150,000
Surplus	$293,719

NET EARNINGS NEARLY THREE TIMES BOND INTEREST CHARGE

For complete information regarding these bonds, reference is made to a letter of Mr. Henry M. Dawes, President of the Company, copies of which will be furnished upon request, and which states that:

Shreveport and Texarkana, the two principal cities served by the Company, are important financial, railroad, commercial and manufacturing centers, and are distributing points for a rich territory having a population of more than 1,000,000.

The properties of the Company represent a cost to the present owners of more than $1,000,000 in excess of the total bonded debt, ncluding this issue.

Under the terms of the Trust Deed, the Company must make annual payments into a sinking fund, amounting during the life of the bonds to $1,200,000, to be used in retiring bonds, or for extensions, enlargements and additions on account of which no new bonds may be issued.

The net earnings are nearly three times the total annual bond interest charge.

The Company operates under favorable franchises extending many years beyond the life of these bonds.

WE RECOMMEND THESE BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

Price 93½ and Interest, Netting Over 5½ Per Cent.

Cooke, Holtz & Co.

Investment Securities

39 South LaSalle Street, Chicago

Bond Department

The National City Bank of Chicago

S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Monroe Streets, Chicago

Bond Department

Union Trust Company

Dearborn and Madison Streets, Chicago

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS

Total Sales Week Ended Nov. 9, $10,746,500.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s....	83	81	83	11
Alb. & Susq. 3½s....	90¼	90¼	90¾	16
Allis-Chalmers 5s.....	65	65	65	1
Allis-Chalmers 5s tr. r..	63¼	61⅜	62½	42
Am. Agr. Chemical 5s.	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝	5
Am. Cotton Oil 5s....	92½	92½	92½	20
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s....	97¼	97¼	97¼	4
Am. Hide & L. 6s.....	100¾	100½	100½	7
Am. D. & Imp. 5s.....	106	105½	106	7
Am. Smelting Sec. 6s..	104⅞	104¼	104¾	48½
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s.	112¼	112¼	112½	31
Am. T. & T. col. 4s....	89½	89½	89½	1
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	90	89⅝	89⅞	14
Armour & Co. 4½s....	91¼	91¼	91½	22
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	68½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s..	88⅛	88	88	8
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	88¼	88	88¼	8
A., T. & S. F. con. 5s.	106⅜

THE BUSINESS WORLD

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fountain Pen Holders Not Fountain Pens Without the Pens.

The Board of United States General Appraisers holds that india rubber barrels and other parts of fountain pens imported without the pen points cannot be classified under the provision in the Tariff act of 1909 for "fountain pens." Collector Loeb assessed duty on the goods at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 464, which provides for "manufactures of hard rubber." Schrader & Ehlers, the importers, made several contentions, the chief one being that the holders should be allowed to enter at 30 per cent., under Paragraph 187, as "fountain pens." Judge McClelland reached the conclusion that the holders without the pens did not constitute fountain pens as that term was used in the tariff. The protest was overruled.

The board sustained a protest by McHutchison & Co. relating to the classification of a shrub described on the invoices as "rosa rugosa." The Collector assessed the plants at 4 cents each under the provision in Paragraph 264 of the present law, for "rose plants budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots." The importers contended for a duty under the same paragraph as shrubs commonly known as "nursery stock." The testimony showed that the rosa rugosa was not grown for its bloom, but for landscape purposes on account of its hardiness. It was also shown that the plant in controversy was grown from seed and not grafted, as in the case of rose plants. The Collector was reversed.

Adverse action was taken by the board on a protest by Meyer & Lange involving the classification under the present law of cooked ham in tins. Assessment was made at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem as "prepared meat." The importers asked a rate of 4 cents a pound under the provision for "hams." The Collector's assessment was affirmed.

CRUDE RUBBER STRONGER.

Local Prices Reflect Improved Demand Here and Abroad.

Buyers of crude rubber were more active in the local market the latter part of last week, and as a result several grades, including Paras, showed recovery from the weakness that had featured this market for some time. The activity followed an increased demand and better prices in the English market, and gave sellers the first real indication in several weeks that stocks in the hands of consuming interests were at low levels. The contention in certain quarters of the market that this was the case and that active buying would accompany the first indication of an upturn in the market was apparently justified, and the belief was held that the present week, barring an unfavorable market on the other side, would witness continued activity and a further strengthening of prices. Sellers apparently tightened up in this hope, and there was little evidence of selling pressure here near the close of the week. Improved trading between dealers was also reported.

The holding of the fortnightly auction at London featured the week in the foreign markets. Opening prices were lower than at the last previous sale, but the demand was active and the general market suffered little. The stronger feeling developed there about midweek materially assisted traders on this side of the Atlantic.

WEEK'S PRICE CHANGES FEW.

Number of Wholesale Fluctuations Smallest in Some Time.

There was a sharp decline in the number of changes indicated in Dun's list of minimum wholesale prices quoted in the New York and nearby markets last week. Only forty-two fluctuations were shown, the smallest number in several months, of which twenty-eight were advances and fourteen declines. Foodstuffs, drugs, chemicals and oils, and metals were the only individual markets to show six or more changes. Drugs, chemicals and oils showed the greatest strength, with eight advances and one decline, while foodstuffs showed six and five, respectively. The grain market plainly reflected the effects of the year's big crops and showed no advances against four declines. The retarding effect of election was evident in the metal changes, there having been but six for the week. Six advances and the same number of declines were quoted at levels lower than those of a year ago.

The changes last week, with comparative prices for the previous week and last year, follow:

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Last Year.
ADVANCES.			
Butter, creamery, extras	.33	.32	.33½
Eggs, Western, firsts	.28	.26	.31
Balsam, fir, Canada	$6.00	$5.10	$4.00
Ergot, Russian	1.30	1.25	1.25
Gum, gamboge, pipe	.68	.66	.60
Gum, mastic	.63	.62	.52
Oil, citronella	.38	.37	.24
Opium, jobbing lots	7.15	7.05	7.80
Hemp, Manila, cur., spot	.105	.10½	.05½
Hemp, sup, seconds, spot	.095	.08¾	.0475
Hides, coun., No. 1, steers	.10¼	.16	.13¾
Hides, No. 1 cows, heavy	.15¾	.15½	.13¾
Jute, spot, old crop	.061	.059	.0465
Pig iron, foundry, No. 2, Philadelphia	18.25	18.00	15.00
Iron bars, refined, Philadelphia	1.67½	1.65	1.20
Iron bars, refined, Pittsburgh	1.55	1.50	1.20
Tin, New York	.5015	.50	.42
Oil, cod, domestic	.45	.41	.52
Oil, corn	.0355	.0355	.063
Peas, Scotch, choice	4.90	4.85	6.00
Hogs, live, Chicago	7.40	7.10	5.60
Pork, mess, Chicago	16.50	16.25	15.62½
Sheep, live, Chicago	3.50	3.40	2.50
Rubber, upriver, fine	1.04	1.03	1.02
Wool, New York and Michigan, quarter blood	.29	.28	.23
Wool, Wisconsin and Illinois, quarter blood	.29	.28	.22
Wool, North and South Dakota, medium	.24	.23	.19
Quarter blood	.24	.23	.19
DECLINES.			
Beans, medium	4.90	5.00	4.25
Balsam tolu	1.00	1.15	.50
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.65	.73	.60½
Oats, No. 2 white	.39	.41	.52½
Rye, No. 2	.72	.73	1.01
Barley, malting	.58	.64	1.19
Copper, lake, N. Y.	.17¾	.17¾	.125
Lead, New York	.04¾	.05	.04¼
Lard, prime stmd., Chi.	10.85	10.95	9.12½
Cloves, Zanzibar	.17½	.18	.15
Nutmegs, 105s-110s	.15¾	.16	.14½
Mace	.53	.54	.55
Tobacco, Burley colory— Common	.12	.14	.11¼
Medium	.13	.16	.12½

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

59th PREFERRED DIVIDEND

THE Board of Directors have declared the fifty-ninth consecutive quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable November 30, 1912, to Stockholders of record at the close of business, November 16, 1912. Transfer books will not be closed. F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

Dividend Notice PURE OIL COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 25, 1913.

The Directors of the Company have declared a dividend of 2½% on the Common Stock, payable December 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record November 15th. Checks will be mailed. Transfer books of the company will be closed from November 15th to 30th, inclusive.

N. H. WEBER, Treasurer.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Adjustment Preferred Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Pa., November 18, 1912, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business October 31, 1912.

E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.

November 6th, 1912.

Dividend No. 436 of Fifty (50) cents per share has been declared, payable by the Transfer Agent in New York on the 25th inst. Transfer Books close on the 20th inst.

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. Transfer Agent.

United Cigar Manufacturers Co.

New York, November 7th, 1912.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on November 30th, 1912, to stockholders of record on November 22d, 1912, at 3:00 P. M.

MAURICE WERTHEIM, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chartered 1799.

Bank of the MANHATTAN COMPANY.

New York, November 1, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

KNIT GOODS PRICES MIXED.

Little Uncertainty About the Fall of 1913, Though Salesmen Are Out.

There is a difference of opinion in the local knit goods market concerning Fall, 1913, underwear lines, but otherwise conditions in the trade are about the same as last week. Certain mill representatives say they have no idea when their lines will be opened. Other manufacturers have already sent salesmen out, and more roadmen will leave within the next few days. The price question is proving a difficult problem to producers, and some mills are apparently at sea as to the best solution. The upward tendency of the cotton market is causing considerable anxiety, and in some instances selling agents have been told to withdraw lines already opened and await further instructions. Spring business continues active and there is a shortage of staple merchandise in the market.

Hosiery jobbers have some heavy merchandise on hand, but are anticipating a shortage when cold weather sets in, and are duplicating liberally. The call for wool and worsted hosiery is particularly good, and mills manufacturing the better grades of cotton and silk goods are sold ahead for some time. Prices remain firm. Manufacturers who have shown Fall, 1913, lines report an excellent demand. Most of the sweater manufacturers have men out with the new lines and are looking forward to a big season in all grades.

CANNED GOODS MORE ACTIVE.

The advancing season caused more activity in the local canned goods market last week, and for the most part the tone was firm. There was no great rush for supplies from the packing centres on the part of the jobbers, but the retail demand was better than for some time. Wholesalers seemed still unwilling to meet the packers' figures in spite of the comparatively light stocks in first hands and the upward trend of prices on most of the staple vegetables.

Corn was apparently the weakest link in this end of the market. Standard grades of Western and Southern corn were in liberal supply, and under the selling pressure exerted by the packers were distinctly easier. Fancy Maine and New York State corn was scarce, however, and firmly held. Buyers of tomatoes were not inclined to agree with the firm position of packers, and held off as much as possible in the hope that the coming of cold weather would bring concessions from packers whose storage facilities were not the best. There was little change in the situation so far as peas were concerned. String beans and spinach were rather quiet and firmly held, but pumpkin was easier and more liberally taken.

There was little of note in the canned fruit market. Buyers were apparently well supplied, and paid little attention to the placing of new business. Canned fish trading was also featureless.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina—Fair, warmer Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate southerly winds.

Georgia—Fair Monday; warmer in eastern and southern portions. Tuesday fair; moderate southeast and south winds.

Florida—Fair Monday, warmer in extreme northern portion. Tuesday fair; moderate easterly winds, except southerly over northwest portion.

Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate southerly winds.

Western Texas—Increasing cloudiness Monday, local rains and colder at night or Tuesday.

Utah—Rain or snow and colder Monday. Tuesday fair.

Oklahoma and Arkansas—Fair Monday. Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Tennessee—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Kentucky—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday.

Ohio—Fair Monday; warmer in eastern and southern portions. Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably rain in northern portion; moderate south to west winds.

Indiana—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair in southern, rain and colder in northern portion; moderate southerly winds, becoming northwest Tuesday.

Illinois—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair in southern, rain and colder in northern portion; moderate southerly winds, becoming northwest by Tuesday.

Lower Michigan—Fair Monday. Tuesday cloudy, probably rain; colder in northern and western portions; moderate southerly winds, becoming northwest Tuesday.

Upper Michigan—Fair Monday; warmer in eastern portion. Tuesday local rains and colder; moderate variable winds, becoming northerly.

Wisconsin—Increasing cloudiness Monday; warmer in eastern portion; rain and colder at night or Tuesday; moderate southerly winds, shifting to northwest.

Minnesota—Local rains Monday or Monday night. Tuesday colder and cloudy, with local rains in southern, and rains or snows in northern portion; moderate northerly winds.

Iowa—Increasing cloudiness Monday; rain at night or Tuesday; colder Tuesday.

Missouri—Fair Monday. Tuesday cloudy, probably local rains; colder in northern and western portions.

North Dakota—Snow or rain Monday, probably snow in northern and western portions; colder. Tuesday unsettled.

South Dakota—Rain and colder Monday. Tuesday local rains or snow.

Nebraska—Rain and colder Monday or Monday night. Tuesday rain or snow in western, rain and colder in eastern portion.

Kansas—Fair Monday; rain and colder at night or Tuesday.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. C. Longwell, carpets; 104 5th Ave.; Grand. Chamberlain Co., New Haven, Conn.; R. R. Chamberlain, carpets; Grand.

Troth, H. W., Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; H. W. Troth, carpets; Grand.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Geuge, waists; 214 Church.

Wolf, J. C. Co., New Orleans, La.; J. C. Wolf, carpets; Grand.

Trorlicht-Duncker Carpet Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Duncker, carpets; Grand.

Bicher-Kaufman Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Kaufman, furn. goods; Grand.

Bird, Jones & Kenyon, Utica, N. Y.; J. S. Bird, woolens; Grand.

Doves, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Miss E. Milsen, infants' wear; 2 Walker.

Blumenfeld, Locher & Brown Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Locher, hats; F. C. Graf, millinery; 640 Broadway.

Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; H. Richards, rugs; 72 Leonard.

Prager Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. Upright, domestics, dress goods, silks; J. Goldman, dry goods; 200 5th Av.

Slattery, E. T. Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss M. E. Blockhall, ladies' wear; Wolcott.

Baer Bros., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; D. Baer, general mdse.; Cadillac.

Numbaum, J., Schenectady, N. Y.; dry goods; Cadillac.

Scowcroft, John, & Sons Co., Ogden, Utah; A. Scowcroft, notions; W. Douglas, ladies' hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.

Decker-Patrick Co., Ogden, Utah; W. G. Patrick, notions, laces, ribbons, hosiery, ladies' furn. goods; R. Patrick, dry goods; 43 Leonard.

Goldsmith, J., & Sons Co., Memphis, Tenn.; H. G. Mitchell, carpets; 148 West 23d; Herald Square.

Root D. G. Co., Terra Haute, Ind.; Miss F. Kloer, ladies, infants' wear, corsets; 214 Church; Collingwood.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. V. Wellborn, cloaks, suits, waists; M. H. Douthit, carpets; 71 West 23d; Navarre.

Hurst, J. E., Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. C. Lansboch, carpets; 15 East 26th; Herald Square.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; J. Krazeise, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway; Herald Square.

Clarke Bros., Scranton, Penn.; J. W. Penny, carpets; Herald Square.

Fraser, Robert, Utica, N. Y.; J. T. McDermott, waists, ribbons, jewelry; Herald Square.

Livingston, A., & Son, Bloomington, Ill.; F. Livingston, coats, waists, dresses; 15 East 26th.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Rose, carpets; 320 Church.

Filene's, William, Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss E. Mead, muslin underwear; 116 West 32d.

Gabie, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; R. B. Glenn, carpets; 2 Walker.

Paris Fashion Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; G. B. Schoen, cloaks; 18 East 26th.

Rosenbaum, L., & Sons, Elmira, N. Y.; Miss M. Fitzgibbons, cloaks, suits, furs; Miss B. E. Hopper, millinery; Prince George.

Sonnenfeld Millinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. Husch, "jobs," coats; 7 West 22d.

Paris, J. E., Fitchburg, Mass., ladies' wearing apparel; 46 West 24th.

Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss J. Webb, suits; 71 West 23d.

Philipsborn Outer Garment Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Philipsborn, Spring skirts and dresses; I. G. Rice, Spring skirts, dresses; 152 West 21st.

Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. R. Tyroler, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; Miss N. Cohen, muslin underwear, Rimonos, petticoats; Miss F. Freeman, infants' wear; 71 West 23d.

Famous & Barr D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss J. Bishop, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; Mrs. Block, muslin underwear; 4 Washington Place.

Moorehouse Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Moorehouse, dry goods; 315 4th Av.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; 104 Worth.

Stone-Fisher Co., Seattle, Wash.; W. J. Heltshu, carpets; 20 West 22d.

Herbert, W. P., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Herbert, cloaks, suits; Brozdell.

Jacoby Bros., Los Angles, Cal.; M. Cohen, dry goods; 320 Church; Albert.

Maison, Blanche, New Orleans, La.; J. J. Dolson, millinery; 114 5th Av.

Block, W. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; W. H. Ellis, carpets; W. W. Wolf, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.

Hartford Carpet Co., Boston, Mass.; W. D. Marshall, carpets; 41 Union Square; Hoffman House.

McArthur & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. A. McLeod, carpets; Hoffman House.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. C. Busse, white goods; S. J. Dame, cloaks, suits; 104 Worth.

Barnard - Sumner - Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. I. Darby, carpets; 75 Spring.

Duffy-Powers Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. E. Long, art goods; 45 East 17th; Victoria.

Hunter-Tuppen Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss S. Cummins, ribbons; 221 4th Av.; Victoria.

Kramer, Waldman & Fastman, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Waldman, carpets; Hoffman House.

Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; C. A. Laubham, carpets; 31 Union Square.

Mahoney, Jones & Co., Bristol, Tenn.; J. A. Mahoney, notions, furn. goods; 350 Broadway; Albert.

Prince, Evans & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Z. Prince, muslins; Albert.

Bluestein Bros., Savannah, Ga.; M. Bluestein, dry goods; Albert.

Rothschild Bros., Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; Victoria.

Brownstein & Louis Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; H. W. Louis, furn. goods; 63 Leonard.

Horne, J. C. Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss E. Arthur, millinery; 320 Church.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss L. Cozad, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 6th Ave. and 20th.

Myers, D. G. Co., Morristown, Tenn.; W. S. Myers, notions, furn. goods; 350 Broadway; Albert.

Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Thornton, waists; Miss I. Holtz, misses' dept.; S. Rufin, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; L. Levy, upholstery goods; J. F. Lynch, dry goods; 71 W. 23d.

Quackenbush, Geo. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasell, carpets; Imperial.

Martin & Naylor Co., Gloversville, N. Y.; J. Martin, dry goods; H. A. Wilson, dry goods; 1,270 Bwy.

Misch, Caesar, Providence, R. I.; C. E. Cohen, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

Misch, Carson, Bridgeport, Conn.; H. Walters, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

Misch, Caesar, Worcester, Mass.; S. Elias, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

Rich, M. & Bros., Atlanta, Ga.; L. J. Rich, cloaks, suits; 148 W. 23d.

Manager Woolen Department.

Representative importing house, contemplating opening department to sell high-class imported plain and novelty woolens to cloak and suit trade, requires competent manager; must know the requirements of the trades and fabrics; address confidentially, giving full particulars of present and previous experience. Address T 43 Times.

Experienced Mail Order Cloak and Suit Buyer Open for Position.

Best of references; bought all ready-to-wear, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; compiled catalogues; salary cuts no figure until I show results; was connected with the biggest houses; unemployed. Box X 24 Times.

SALESMAN.
LEADER WAIST CO.,
14-16 WEST 17TH ST.,

manufacturing good, strong line of silk and chiffon waists at $16.50 to $27, is open for salesman to carry our line as side line for all territories.

Open a Bargain Basement.

Buyer and manager cloaks, suits, furs, under-muslins, and infants' wear; executive, capable; best of references; salary $3,500 a year to start; experience. Address X 23 Times.

Cloak and Suit Buyer Open for Job.

Experienced in all ready-to-wear, underwear, petticoats, and infants' wear; salary no object; best of references; can accept position at once. Box X 25 Times.

DRESSES.

Large jobber can use several good numbers in cotton, linen, and silk dresses to add to Spring line; big quantities if styles satisfactory. Box 94, 352 6th Av.

WANTED.—Ladies', children's, juniors', and misses' coats for cash; quantity no object. T 36 Times.

Well-made, up-to-date ladies' and misses' suits, close out below cost. Cooper & Grapes, 36 East 9th St.

AUCTION SALES.

The Old Galleries {43 Liberty St.

TO-DAY (Monday) at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., and 5 Days thereafter, same hours.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

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All the choicest weaves imported from every famous rug district.

To be sold at absolute auction by order of Mr. Geo. H. Weigert.

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WOOLENS

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TAILORS' TRIMMINGS

being the entire stock formerly of

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and not in process of manufacturing, consisting of a large line of Woolens, ranging from $1.00 to $5.00 per yard, all in original pieces. Also a large line of Tailor Trimmings, in original pieces.

J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer, will sell To-day, Monday, Nov. 11th, at 10:30 A. M., on Premises, 750 BROADWAY.

the above large high-grade stock. Auctioneer's Telephone 2438 Franklin.

TRUSTEES' SALE

By order of Geo. Armeny, Esq., Trustee, 90 Nassau Street, New York.

FRANK WALKER, Auctioneer, Will Sell, Beginning Thursday, Nov. 14,

And continuing Friday, Nov. 15, promptly at 10:30 A. M. each day, at spacious salesroom 608 Broadway, Brooklyn, a splendid segregation of platinum mounted

DIAMOND JEWELRY

Also an immense assortment of finest quality

Watches and 14-kt. Gold Jewelry.

The entire stock of this sale represents a value of $100,000, and will be

Open for Inspection Tuesday & Wednesday, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., with descriptive catalogues. Auctioneer's office, 608 Broadway, Brooklyn. Tel. 3328 Williamsburg.

NOTICE OF SALE.

On Nov. 26, 1912, at 11 o'clock in the morning, there will be sold at public auction at the garage of the Eureka Automobile Station, Inc., at 122d St. and St. Nicholas Av., City, County, and State of New York, Borough of Manhattan, one 1903 28 horse power Pierce-Arrow runabout automobile. This sale is to satisfy a lien on said car against A. A. Briggs, the owner thereof.

EUREKA AUTOMOBILE STATION, INC., William Krauss, President.

VORZIMER & SYLVIA, auctioneers, sell imported cigars, evenings, 9 West 125th St.

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NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE Via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 5:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and CITY OF LOWELL.

NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 32, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 3:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 37, E. R., ft. Catherine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.

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Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Berths free.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York.—Citation:

Whereas a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 4th day of October, 1912, by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, praying for a limitation of its liability as owner of the steamship TITANIC concerning the loss, damage, injury, and destruction occasioned by the steamship Titanic colliding with an iceberg on April 14th, 1912, and the subsequent sinking of said steamship for the reasons mentioned in said petition; and

Whereas the petitioner filed with the clerk of this court on October 4th, 1912, an ad interim stipulation in the sum of $96,000.00, duly approved, undertaking to pay into court within ten days after the entry of an order confirming the report of the Commissioner to be appointed to appraise the amount or value of the petitioner's interest in the said steamship Titanic, and her pending freigh, the amount or value of such interest as thus ascertained, or to file in this proceeding a bond or stipulation for value in the usual form, with sureties in said amount.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued out of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for any and all losses, damages, or injuries caused by or resulting from the collision of the steamship Titanic with an iceberg on April 14th, 1912, and the consequent sinking of said steamship on April 15th, 1912, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or beore January 14th, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before said court at the courtrooms in said building on the 14th day of January, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day and answer the petition herein; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in said stipulation.

Dated New York, October 4th, 1912.

WILLIAM HENKEL, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.

BURLINGHAM, MONTGOMERY & BEECHER, Proctors for Petitioner.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LOUTREL, ANNA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Anna L. Loutrel, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Simpson & Cardozo, No. 111 Broadway, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1912. ELIZA A. HART, Administratrix.

MAX JUST, Administrator.

SIMPSON & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Administrators, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

RUBENSTEIN, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Rubenstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 84 Bowery, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 28th day of August, 1912. BETSEY RUBENSTEIN, Administratrix.

JULIUS LEVY, Attorney for Administratrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RUBEL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER RUBEL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Murray, Prentice & Howland, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of August, 1912. ALBERT ROTHBARTH, THOMAS F. VIETOR, Executors.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Attorneys for Executors, 37 Wall Street.

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CAMPANIA NOV. 20, 1 A.M. MAR. 19. DEC. 31, 12 Noon. MAY 28.
CARMANIA DEC. 7, 10 A.M. JAN. 11, 10 A.M.

Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.

Sailing hour noon. See Itinerary.

PANNONIA NOV. 16, JAN. 11
ULTONIA DEC. 7, FEB. 13
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WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT

FRANCONIA NOV. 28 JAN. 18
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St. Paul....Nov. 16 | St. Louis....Nov. 30
Philadelphia...Nov. 23 | New York....Dec. 7

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Min'olis..Nov. 23, 8:00 AM | Minn'aska..Dec. 7
Minn'ha..Nov. 30, 10:30 AM | Minne'nka..Dec. 14

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A.M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
*Finland....Nov. 13 | Lapland....Nov. 27
Vaderland....Nov. 20 | Kroonland....Dec. 4
*Calls at Plymouth.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Majestic....Nov. 16, noon | *St. Louis..Nov. 30
Oceanic....Nov. 23, noon | Majestic....Dec. 7
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
*Cymric....Nov. 16 | Celtic....Dec. 5
Baltic...Nov. 21, noon | Cedric....Dec. 12
*Cymric carries passengers in one cabin class (II) and third-class only.

Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
*Cretic....Nov. 23 | Canopic....Feb. 1
Canopic....Dec. 13 | Canopic....Mar. 15
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PUBLIC NOTICE

An Unusual Combination of Circumstances

IMPORTANT TO YOU READ BELOW

If You Have a Few Hundred Dollars and Want to Make Money Without Taking a Risk

To-morrow at 11 o'clock I am going to sell 464 lots and 9 houses on Broadway and adjacent avenues and streets, between 258th and 261st streets.

It is beautifully located property. The neighborhood being fairly well built up and in some of the avenues and streets all improvements are made and the assessments paid.

57 of the lots are on Broadway, opposite Van Cortlandt Park. High ground, easily accessible, and directly on the line of the Northerly growth of the City. I have advertised this property extensively and done everything possible to awaken public interest. I regret to say I have not been able to do so to an extent sufficient to warrant my being able to sell all the property.

The public does not seem to want to buy property at this time of year. The reason is, I suppose, the election, the weather, or some other reason which I do not know myself. I have rarely, if ever, had a successful auction sale of lots in the Fall. The property has generally sold far below the actual value, and bargains are picked up.

As an example of this take the sale of the Gleason Estate property, near Westchester avenue, in The Bronx, held a year ago. Extensively advertised, the property was almost given away. Some of the purchasers at the sale sold the lots directly afterwards at double what they paid. Much of the property has been sold and resold at a profit since that time.

The Forster-Schmitt properties have got to be sold. There will positively be no protection and no bye-bidding. It will simply be offered in the auction room for whatever price you choose to pay for it.

The reason of this is that the property is owned by Mr. Forster (formerly of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., retail, which company was recently in the hands of a receiver), and he has been ordered to another climate on account of ill health.

The Schmitt property is in the hands of Mr. John Whalen, who is trustee for various banks, creditors of Mr. Schmitt, and the property is being sold for the benefit of these creditors. You will therefore see that it is an absolutely forced sale.

TO SUM UP

464 beautiful lots, 5 private houses and 4 modern 2-family houses thrown on the market at the wrong time of year, absolutely at the mercy of the bidders, with no buyers in the market. Any person with ordinary common sense must see the opportunity here of picking up a bargain, reselling it and making a profit the same as was done at the Gleason Estate sale.

On the other hand, if you do not want to sell the lots you buy, it is a comfortable feeling to know that day after day, year after year, awake or asleep, the City is growing up around your property and making it more valuable.

Don't you see the opportunity? How can you make a mistake? Everything in your favor. You don't run any risk.

Examine the property to-day. Come to the auction sale. You are sure to pick up a bargain, and if you don't buy, only a few hours have been wasted.

464 LOTS AND 9 DWELLINGS

Broadway, 258th to 261st Street, Riverdale Ave., and adjacent avenues and streets opposite VAN CORTLANDT PARK

MUST BE SOLD At Public Auction

TO-MORROW, NOVEMBER 12th, AT 11 A. M.

At the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street. 10% Down on Purchase. 70% Can Remain on Mortgage.
Titles Insured by the Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co. Free to Purchasers. Savings Bank Books Taken as Deposit on Purchases.

For Maps, etc., Apply **JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r** 31 Nassau Street

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We Will Execute Bids
For those who cannot attend
THE AUCTION SALE
OF
The Forster-Schmitt Properties
Next Tuesday, Nov. 12th.
At the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St.
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105 WEST 40TH STREET.

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Your Real Estate loans on desirable improved property in Greater New York should be submitted to us without delay.
LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,500,000
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
367 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

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West 54th St., Near 5th Av.
Very artistic five-story American basement residence, 22 feet wide, modern in construction and design; compete in every detail. Price, &c.
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East Side.

134-136 West 18th St.
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2-family, 13 rooms, steam heat, hot water; near Subway station; $7,900, easy terms. Unusually attractive rooms. Owner, 2,900 3d Av.

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5 Story Loft Building
32' 6" x 141' 10"
To this desirable corner property will be added, if desired, choice north shore front property on Long Island Sound of about 14 acres, with 450 feet of sandy beach, only 20 miles by automobile from town. For terms and particulars apply to
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Exchange fine Jersey farm for vacant or improved Jersey property; farm is near Metuchen; worth $15,000. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

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Country Homes; Acreage; Appraisals.
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A country home and gentleman's chicken farm; 8 acres, orchard, old shade trees; modern dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable, spacious chicken houses, runs, brooder houses; high elevation; excellent neighborhood; hour out; station 1 mile.
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Opposite Entrance
Lord & Taylor's NEW STORE
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Permanent sidelight on 5th Ave. Most prominent plot in section.
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Three acres of very high ground overlooking water and short distance from station. This is one of the prettiest locations in this section, good for all-year-round or Summer home. Price $1,500 per acre.
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AGENTS
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Full Commission Paid to Brokers.

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CHEAPEST RENT IN THE CITY. BUSIEST CORNER IN THE WORLD.
Suitable for ladies' wear, sample millinery, or any desirable advertising space.
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Close to 23d St., entire 3 lofts to let; size 28'6"x87; steam heat, electric light; rent low; immediate possession.
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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 87—Griffing vs. tug Anna W. 88—Ins Co of North Am vs. tug Anna W. 26—Cornell vs. Nichols & Langworthy Co. 55—Ernst vs. Mechanics & Metals Bank. 127—Hotchkiss vs. Nat City Bank. 61—Matter of Auerbach. 62—Doelger vs. German Am Filter Co. 68—Matter of Bansel. 69—N Y, N H & H R R vs. Gladiator. 70—River & Harbor Transportation Co vs. Transfer No 10. 72—Notasome Hosiery Co vs. Straus. 73—Am Mfg Co vs. Maslanka. 76—Am Bonding Co vs. Alcatraz Const Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Jury calendar. 37—Iacono vs. De Mayo Cooling Co. 19—Nashville vs. Barnum. 27—Western Development Co vs. McKinnon. 142—Prepayment Car Sales Co vs. Orange Co Tract Co. 16—United States vs. Calogera. 114—Sofio vs. Plymton. 52—Bird v. Coggey. 22—United States v. Basilea. 105—McCarthy vs. Oceanic Steam Nav Co. 109—Kordilla vs. Cent R R of N J. 115—United States vs. 1 Valise, 16 Pkgs Lace. 41—Cullen vs. Internat Merc Mar Co. 74—Curran vs. Lehigh Valley R R. 119—Gray vs. H S Kerbaugh, Inc. 121—Krantz Mfg Co v. Sibley.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Admiralty calendar. 110—Burns vs. Ligater Florence. 112—Thompson vs. Baxter. 125—L V Transp Co vs. Steamboat Express. 126—Longbottom vs. tug Nobby C. 74—Rogers vs. ferryboat Newburg. 83—N Y C & H R R R vs. tug Transfer No 8. 94—Bruno vs. tugs W E Cleary, &c. 102—Arthur vs. tugs W E Cleary, &c. 44—Helen Ship Co vs. S S Kong Frode. 10—Derby vs. tug Robert Robinson. 113—Fox vs. tugs Scranton, &c. 119—McWilliams vs. tug Industry, &c. 123—N Y Stock Yards Co vs. tug W V Smith. 73—M & C Dredging Co vs. tug Murrell. 75—N E Coal, &c, Co vs. M & C Dredging Co. 108—Banks vs. S S Matilda. Equity calendar. 34—Schweiz vs. Tomlinson. 2—Fowler & Wolf Mfg Co vs. McCrum Howell Co. 4—Clark vs. Behning. 5—Clark vs. Jacob Doll & Sons. 32—Child vs. Nat Park Bank. 33—Brown vs. Fletcher. 21—Hays vs. Am Blind Switch Machine Co. 40—Standard Elec Works vs. Manhattan Elec Supply Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Ray, J. Jury calendar. 48—Saul vs. Great Atlantic & Pac Tea Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J. Bankruptcy discharges. F E Brown, I Saltzman W Ballard, B Mirson, F Louda, G H Reifsnider, S Stiner, Montgomery & Mona, S Englar, J Schenkel, C Moslimani, L T Daly, W T Davis, E Schreck, S Buhler Co, C & G Schroeder, B Glenaba, N J Chemical Co, J Hirsch & Co. Under objections: H E Van Orden, I Urdang, L Kopple, Winderman & K, L & B Alexander, J Krinsky, M Koen, A Mintus, A Levy, S A Katz, J B Van Schaick, J Jacoby, L Treuhaft, Wallwolsky & W, Grinberg & Morris, J A M Aaronqwitz. Adjourned cases: D D Stover, L Leiser, S Eppler, S Arnstein, Gilbert Iron & Steel Co, M G Samuels & Co. Involuntary cases: Petition vs. Abraham Schwarz, Petition v. L J Buckley, Petition v. Ross & Sisti, Petition v. Crest Realty Co, Petition v. Goldsmith & Co, Petition v. Ettaz Realty Co. Motions: B Davis, Integrity Garment Mfg Co, J W Schatoff, W S Rockey, Edman Eros, M Wieser, Electro Process Co, L J & W J Kahn, I Levy, I Gattegno, Levinson Bros & Co, J Day, M Rosenthal, Jackson-Mack Mfg Co, A Staudt, Renard Co, J T Reinhardt, F A Cauchois, A W Hallenbeck, J A See, A S Bock, Sarewitz & K, S Anguss, Rosenberg, W & S, A A Nimis, Daimler Import Co, The Renard Co, Schmeider, Weber & Co, L Tifs, Iron Clad Mfg Co, Haas & Fried, Harris, Bros, M G Samuels & Co, Leavitt & Grant, H Raabe & Sons.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Seabury, J. Litigated motions. 1—Thomas Co v. Hellinger. 2—Flint v. Tuttle. 3—Same v. same. 4—Kohn v. Keller. 5—Lederer v. Met Life Ins Co. 6—Kenny v. Kenny. 7—Matter of Browne. 8—Decker v. Amend. 9—Theaman v. Theaman. 10—Nat Surety Co v. Panush. 11—Valentine v. Hildebrand. 12—Valentine v. Valentine. 13—Title Guar, &c, Co v. Keasbey & Mattison Co. 14—Same v. Asbestos Shingle, &c, Co. 15—O'Brien v. Keenan. 16—Springs v. Springs. 17—Schuyler v. Hocking Valley Products Co. 18—Hook v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 19—Rogers v. Trustees of Columbia College. 20—Frankel v. Frankel. 21—U S Trust Co v. Van Damm. 22—Coe v. Champlain Granite Co. 23—Heath v. Am Pipe, &c, Co. 24—Waxman v. Waxman. 25—Matter of Benson Av. 26—Stern v. Gough Co. 27—Raymond v. Rosner. 28—Haviland v. Valentine. 29—Jarmulowsky v. Kotzen R Co. 30—Kenney v. Kenney. 31—Van Nest v. Sawers. 32—Patterson v Delaware & Hudson R R. 33—Cody & Lillie v. Powers & Craft. 34—Van Boskerck v. Hayward. 35—Weeks v. Lanzit. 36—Weeks v. Bowne. 37—Pierce v. Black. 38—Weichard v. Tillson. 39—Dimick v. Lordi & Respris Const Co. 40—Hammerstein v. Lyne. 41—White v. Goldberg. 42—Schlicht v. Nevins. 43—McLean v. Gardner. 44—Baerber v. Quandt. 45—Freeman v. Freeman. 46—U S Trust Co v. Lyons Bldg Lot Operating Co. 47—Ver Planck Estate v. Davis. 48—Stone v. Scott. 49—Bevaegua v. Vath. 50—Livermore v. Turner. 51—Crane v. Shonts. 52—Feyen v. Brodie. 53—Same v. same. 54—Messer v. Bononolo. 55—Matter of Uhlmann. 56—Resler v. Ensler. 57—Taffe v. Wilson. 58—Miller v. Abeloff. 59—Southern Cotton Oil Co v. Garrigues Co. 60—Glover v. Nat Bank of Commerce 61—Nicholas Power Co v. Electrograph Co. 62—Kleinschmidt v. Dobbs. 63—Kelly v. Kelly. 64—Ziegler v. Brigante Co. 65—Gaynor v. N Y Brew Co. 66—Public Bank v. Mayper. 67—Reed v. Fine. 68—Schramm v. Schramm. 69—Ciatte v. Low Moor Iron Co. 70—China & Japan Trading Co v. McAneny. 71—Eibler v. Maryland Casualty Co. 72—Geffert v. Musical America Co. 73—Haff v. Motor Taximeter Cab Co. 74—Scarfati v. Scarfati. 75—Spiegel v. Miller. 76—Montgomery v. Skinner. 77—Hendrickson v. Hendrickson. 78—Rose v. Goldstein. 79—Abraham v. Lene. 79½—Line v. Rosenstein. 80—Weingarten Bros v. Brenner. 81—Tunes v. Goodman. 82—Neal v. Ball. 82—Decker v. N Y Realty Owners. 84—Kolchinsky v. Wilson. 85—Kaiser v. New Amsterdam Gas Co. 86—Gutterman v. Henry Bonnard Bronze Co. 87—Jackson v. Kenny. 88—Allen v. Wimmill. 89—Bontugno v. Bortugno. 90—Berkman v. Berkman. 91—Ogrodnitzky v. Kosawer. 92—Matter of Associated Billposters. 93—Agramonte v. Narganes. 94—Matter of Heller. 95—Matter of O'Donohue. 96—Friedman v. Raschew. 97—Murphy v. Murphy. 98—Lehman v. Pike. 99—Rae & Conover v. Kilbreth. 100—Tafe v. Wilson. 101—Poland v. Tweedie Trading Co. 102—Matter of Greenbaum (Tuscan Const Co.) 103—Carroll v. N Y, N H & H R R. 194—Kahn v. Levine. 105—Matter of American Surety Co. 106—Maloney v. Maloney.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Newburger, J. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gerard, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 929—Kaplan v. Buek Const Co. 953-954—McArdle v. Reilly. 1397—Strauss v. West 139th St Realty Co. 1398—Ewen v. Hoefer. 1417—MacVicar v. Colletti. 1441—Liberman v. Johnson. 1476—Stephens v. Etkin. General calendar. Case on. 603—Mareno v. Mareno. 337—Samarelli v. Samarelli. 253—Byrne v. Byrne. 438—Byrne v. Byrne. 189—Goldberg v. Levine. 137—Hurwitz & Finkelstein Iron Works v. Wielar. 519—Knickerbocker Trust Co v. Florida Ry. 74—Dickson v. Adler. 718—McGuire v. Lewis. 758—Albert v. Bernard. 304—Orza v. Crescenco. 352—Rubsamen v. Schlitz. 646—Linden v. Bank of Savings. 588—Trowbridge v. Trowbridge. 622—Tiernan v. Sargent. 624—Vandenberg v. Vandenberg. 379—Luongo v. d'Ambra Con Co. 1359—Rastetter v. Hoeninger. 588—Ducnart v. Huxley. 373—Carbone v. Martin. 544—Blustein v. Lowe. 553—Passantino v. Bonomolo. 571—Trust Co of Am v. United Box Board Co. 579—Vitale v. Mazzola. 585—Cullman v. Met Sav Bank. 586—De Pompeis v. de Lusit. 598—Duggan v. Staggs. 607—Joyce v. Dollich. 611—Model Fireproof Storage Co v. Fields. 615—Morrison v. Greenbaum. 616—Broadway Trust Co v. Sixth Av and Fourth St Realty Co. 618—Luski v. Scott. 623—Scofield v. Powers. 635—Ulman v. Equitable Life Assur Society. 637—Meixel v. Meixel. 642—Cohn v. Cohn. 664—Fossume v. Fosume. 668—Beck v. Beck. 675—Standard Fashion Co v. Sawyer. 688—Bernstein v. Bernstein. 690—Shearer v. Shearer. 691—Jung v. Dorrity Playing Card Mfg Co. 700—Bokser v. Bokser. 706—Cohen v. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Leslie, J. Motions. 706—Ferguson v. Ferguson. 723-724—Lennig v. Lennig. 730—Moskovic v. Moskovic. 748—Murphy v. Belm. 753—Newkirch v. Stoffels. 764—Ind Gwozdzieer Society, &c, v. Cherova B'nai Sholom. 772—Schechter v. Schechter. 774—Electro-Silicon Co v. Glazier. 799—Dell' Abate v. Dell' Abate. 805—Miner v. Marion. 569—Bielovucich v. Kiesler. 130—Marcantonio v. Staple Realty Co. 591—Gilmore v. Gilmore. 648—Hogan v. Hogan. 746—Smith v. Blumstein. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., clear: Part V., case on; Part VI., clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Goff, J. 1—Frank Muller, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gavegan, J. 2436—White v. Shonts. 2393—Mayer v. A Heinze. 2394—Mayer v. R. Heinze. 2456—Scholl v. Scholl. 1704—Bowman v. Bowman. 2431—Bruhl Bros v. Roberts. 2361—Friedman v. Satloff. 2269—Fixel v. Bieganowski. 2214—Juilliard v. Sperry & Hutchinson Co. 2245—Juilliard v. Sperry & Hutchinson Co. 2029—Bloch v. Bloom. 2064—Fixel v. Sipella. 2114—Fixel v. Fruchthandler. 2190—Bloch v. Aviano. 2291—Fixel v. Vessa. 2852—Parker v. Dalley. 1462—Anyon v. Memair. 2160—Butler Bros v. Payne. 2271—Premier Nov Mfg Co v. Frey Auto Supply Co. 1998—Greenberg v. Goldberg. 2081—Fromme v. Tabachnick. 2131—Sells v. Autograph Register Co. 2032—United Surety Co v. Meenan. 2048—Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co v. L I R R. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Ford, J. 898—Owler v. Joline. 375—Bilkovic v. Loeb. 814—Levy v. Gomprecht. 31—Post v. Sharkey. 321—Stark v. Freel. 1009—Cavanagh v. Fidler. 376—McInnis v. Braendler. 572—McInnis v. Braender. 1008—Goldmeer v. Int R T Co. 1010—same v. same. 1013—Nordell v. Hubbell. 1022—Cahill v. Braunworth-Weiss Co, Inc. 1023—Nordell v. Hubbell. 1321—McNamara v. Farrell. 819—Romanofsky v. Goodstein. 1026—J Aron v. Nassau Elec R R. 1029—S Aron v. Nassau Elec R R. 1191—Belgar v. Ginsburg. 1192—Frankel v. Frankel. 1196—Gettler v. Jacob New Realty. 1197—Lamb v. Galland. 1199—Dick v. Interborough R T Co. 1202—Wodzinski v. O'Connell. 1203—Moore v. Joline. 1207—Castelane v. Wolper. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Blanchard, J. 1048—M Joseph v. Minsker Realty Co. 1049—P Joseph v. same. 1050—Mulrooney v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 905—Gilhausen v. Terry & Tench Co. 1039—Lacko v. L I R R. 1060—Steiner v. Joline. 1063—Ross v. Wentzel. 1100—Henkel v. City of N Y. 1044—Hueston v. Joline. 1087—Fink v. City of N Y. 568—Golden v. same. 1139—Bayern v. same. 1154—Clark v. same. 1209—O'Connor v. T & A Clark Co. 1210—Medley v. 5th Av Coach Co. 1211—Herbert v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 1213—Coffey v. N Y C & H R R R. 1215—Poggio v. Curtis-Blaisdell Co. 1216—Coledangelo v. Alliegro & Spallone Const Co. 1217—Loeb v. Kaufman. 1218—Simon v. Friedman. 1219—Feldstein v. Joline. 1220—Robinson v. F & M Schaefer Brew Co. 1222—Bellis v. Jacob Hoffman Brew Co. 1227—Daly v. Linch. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Davis, J. 275—Panama Realty Co v. City of N Y. 426—Block v. Eldridge. 601—Monahan v. Snow. 1069—McGowan v. N Y C & H R R R. 1073—Mareh v. Earle. 1076—O'Connor v. Jacobson. 1077—Same v. same. 1133—Fowler v. Henry Steer, Inc. 1135—Marks v. Interborough R T Co. 1136—Same v. same. 1137—I Masten v. Bonsal. 1138—S Masten v. same. 1142—Mitteldorf v. Millinken. 1143—Goodkin v. Korn. 1144—Same v. same. 1145—Quagliano v. Thorn. 1146—Thompson v. Eisasser. 1147—Levin v. Cohen. 1149—Von der Heyde v. Reardon. 1150—Kennedy v. Joline. 1152—Peterson v. Interborough R T Co. 1153—Smith v. J T Haverty's Stables. 1154—Goldsmith v. Joline. 1156—Slaviz v. L I R R. 1158—Wiggins v. Robinson. 1173—Schamburger v. City of N Y. 304—Domain v. Cerucci. 1314—George v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Delany, J. 353—Reilly v. Fischer. 882—Selma v. Renault Freres Selling Br, Inc. 1085—Hajek v. Lehman. 220—R Blank v. Jorgenson. 221—T Blank v. same. 935—A Lucek v. Grein. 956—J Lucek v. same. 663—Kovar v. Standard Arch Co. 3060—Flaherty v. Meade Transfer Co. 1084—Clausen v. Joline. 1231—Gross v. Consumers' Brew Co of N Y. 1233—Maher v. New Eng Nav Co. 1234—Day v. Richtmeyer. 1235—Holzer v. Taub. 1236—Mayer v. N Y Transp Co. 1239—Sarkission v. same. 1240—Sasek v. Jarmulowsky. 1241—Same v. same. 1243—Huskisson v. Harris H Uris Iron Works. 1245—Sweeney v. Penn R R. 1253—Freisel v. Joline. 1257—Rothowitch v. same. 822½—Knight v. Union Real Estate Co. 721—Lynch v. City of N Y. 282—McGarry v. White Con Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J. Case on. Bell v. Star Co. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Guy, J. 714—H Ahearn v. O'Shea. 715—M Ahearn v. same. 914—McNally v. John T Brady & Co. 78—Addis v. N Y C & H R R R. 902—M Brown v. B H R R. 904—I Brown v. same. 1900—Doyle v. Consolidated Iron Works. 436—Lewison v. Hammer & Birnbaum. 56½—Enos v. Whitridge. 1131—Mitchell v. Fitzsimons. 1132—Healey v. Mahnken. 1258—Schoonover v. Mason-Seaman Transportation Co. 1259—Lenihan v. N Y City Interborough Ry. 1261—Morris v. Joline. 1263—Edwards v. Interborough R T Co. 1266—Smyth v. Fairbanks Co. 1268—McFadden v. King Const Co. 1269—Bruno v. Linch. 1272—Kavacich v. Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 1274—Boylston v. Thompson. 1276—Nelson v. Interborough R T Co. 1277—Gallup v. Meth Epis Hospital. 1279—Behlen v. Joline. 1280—Hohn v. John P Holm & Co. 1282—E Lang v. Joline. 1284—C Lang v. same. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Brady, J. 919—Galbally v. Strauss. 140—Landers v. Eichberg. 577—Robb v. Everett. 510—Robb v. Lafsay. 376—Stein v. Garvin Mach Co. 585½—Cox v. Roberts. 327—Glanzman v. Steiner. 1051—Harries v. Walker. 102—Simon v. L I, &c, R R. 887—Smyth v. Yorkshire Realty & Const Co. 70—Interborough R T Co. Interborough R T Co. 636—B Epstein v. Straus. 637—M Epstein v. Straus. 1116—Stowell v. R M Owens & Co. 1118—Perret v. Strauss. 1119—Bellavia v. Atwell Con & Const Co. 1122—Levluch v. Rabiner. 1123—Lappay v. Bogdanffy. 1124—Drees v. Dellon. 1125—Brown v. Isaac Hirsch & Son Co. 1126—Greenspan v. Interborough R T Co. 1127—Turrell v. Volkening. 1128—Burnett v. Interborough R T Co. 1129—Lieberman v. Barber Asphalt Paving Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Giegerich, J. 929—Zimmerman v. Konselman. Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McCall, J. 777—E Bermingham v. Bermingham. 778—R Bermingham v. Bermingham. 1104—Kletz v. Bakers & Consumers Compressed Yeast Co. 1092—Berney v. Adriance. 1094—Boisse v. Dalley. 946—Dietrick v. Ehret. 1101—Kaplan v. Beck. 1113—Morrotta v. Forman. 1110—Urban v. Murray. 1096—Imergut v. Jacobs. 1283—Heniby v. McGlinchey. 1286—Franklin v. Kupfer Bros. 1287-8—Hines v. Walz. 1200—Duke v. Am Museum of Nat History. 1291—Bels v. Interborough R T Co. 1293—Fischer v. Riedel. 1294—Borsalla v. Interborough R T Co. 1297—Killinger v. Interborough R T Co. 1297—Bartels v. Interborough R T Co. 1299—Budenshein v. Evans. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Cohalan, J. 60½—Coneys v. Penn R R. 967—Roseland v. Mutual Furniture Co. 297—Minnie Mandle v. Zippert. 306—Max Mandle v. same. 326—Alexander v. Gen. 968—Innes v. G A Fuller Co. 428—Metra v. Gerhrich. 587—Murray v. T H Reid Co. 966—Murphy v. Kaufman. 1300—Fisher v. Barrett. 1301—Powers v. Nicholas. 1302—Hunter v. A Greenfield, Inc. 1303—Harty v. Ehret, &c. 1305—Dunn v. Fuller-Warren Realty Co. 1306—De Gasero v. N Y C & H R R R. 1307—Razac v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 1308—Sabelli v. Wells, Fargo & Co. 1311—M Reichbach v. Wilson. 1312—J. Reichbach v. Wilson. 1313—O'Connell v. Murphy. 1315—Josephson v. Musical Courier Co. 1316—Maurer v. Joline. 1320—Mosblech v. Brinkworth. 1321—H Mosblech v. same. 1325—Day v. Whalen. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Amend, J. 528—Thomas v. Belnord Auto Storage & Supply Co. 73—Reilly v. Steinhert. 296—Ongley v. Wyman, Inc. 423—McDonald v. McDonald. 519—Law v. Gramercy Park Const Co. 221½—Elmer & Amend v. James Vacuum Goods Co. 460—Am Soda Fountain v. Jackson. 2532—Berlin Const Co v. Exter Machine Works. 203—Willis v. Goodman. 179—Batton v. Hunter. 1129½—Golden v. Wootton. 585—Holmesburg Granite Co v. Morton. 431—Clarke v. Ruthrauff. 604—Gordon v. Shubert. 607—O'Connor v. Carle. 881—Ward v. Siebrecht. 2460—F V Smith Cont Co v. City of N Y. 3524½—Anglo-South Am Bank, Ltm, v. Nat City Bank of N Y. 365—35½ Automobile Supply Co v. Rubly. 703—Einsohn v. Sterling. 707—Schultze v. Massachusetts Bonding & Ins Co. 726—Salvage v. Hartley Silk Mfg Co. 727—Roe & Conover v. Kilbride. 877—Mahoney v. Mahoney. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Pendleton, J. 610—Poel v. Hills. 611—Poel v. Hills. 612—Poel v. Hills. 613—Poel v. Hills. 823—M Gama v. Mollinari. 824—A Gama v. Mollinari. 346—Harris v. Albus. 2485—Farley v. Busse. 2500—Farley v. Monees. 2530—Higginbotham v. Int Trust Co. 282—Northern Bank of N Y v. Wm G Mulligan (No. 1.) 283—Northern Bank of N Y v. Wm G Mulligan (No. 2.) 284—Northern Bank of N Y v. Wm G Mulligan. 764—Northern Bank of N Y v. Agnes K Mulligan. 620—Lasch v. Lasch. 949—Stephen Colletti Co v. L'Hommedieu. 979—Berger v. Great Eastern Casualty Co. 974—Osborne v. Mulligan. 559—Huncik v. Missionary Soc'y of the Most Holy Redeemer in the State of N Y. 152½—Kelly v. F L Smith Co. 952—Hannigan v. Kraus. 141—Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China v. Empire City Fire Ins Co. 142—Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China v. North River Ins Co. 143—Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China v. Nassau Fire Ins Co. 405—Archibald v. Archibald. 1174—Schnurmacher v. McCaffery. 1178—Berman v. Tiernan. 1179—Murray v. Tyree. 543—De Costa v. Butler. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Greenbaum, J. 313—Ryan v. City of N. Y. 588—Roberts v. Lowry. 1896—Brukinfeld v. Am Bonding Co. 514—Schwartzrtein v. Koshowitz. 434½—Humboldt Exploration Co v. Fritsch. 100—Carlin v. City of N Y. 843—McCue v. McCue. 2494—People, &c, v. City Credit Co. 2489—People, &c, v. City Credit Co. 1051—Hancbold Granite Tuk Co v. Smith. 1052—Saloschin v. Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Ass'n of Am. 1054—Krugg v. City of N Y. 1055—Swift & Co v. Bloch. 1056—Stoutenburgh v. Ericson Realty Co. 1061—Steinholtz v. Glass. 1064—Bonto v. Henderson Litho Co. 1065—Goldsborough, Jr. v. Goldsborough. 1068—Mosheim v. Kupferberg. 1069—Cartwright v. Standard Holding Co. 1070—Germania Const Co v. Hogan. 1074—Colwell Lead Co v. Black. 1075—Rosenberg v. Bailey. 1076—Hardy v. Burroughs. 1080—Hector v. Marcher. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Bijur, J. 54—Stemmerman v. Kelley. 930—Mildenberg v. Met Opera Co. 438—Kirschenbaum v. Joseph Weschler Estate. 639—Saet v. Solomon. 558—Messmer v. H W Boettger Silk Finishing Co. 1707—Rosenfeld v. Peck. 587—Taylor v. Varl Lace Mfg Co. 461—Stern v. W L Gough Co. 1037—Phelps v. McQuade. 1081—Gottlieb v. Wallace Wall Paper Co. 1082—Newman v. Reilly. 1085—Champion Coated Paper Co v. Reynolds. 1086—Froelich v. Union Exch Nat Bank. 1087—Gatti v. Wheatfield Packing Box Co. 1088—Cauley v. Sherard. 1092—Merrill-Ruckgaber Co v. City of N Y. 3523—Anglo-South Am Bank, Ltm, v. Nat City Bank of N Y. 365—35½ Automobile Supply Co v. Rubly. 703—Einsohn v. Sterling. 707—Schultze v. Massachusetts Bonding & Ins Co. 726—Salvage v. Hartley Silk Mfg Co. 727—Roe & Conover v. Kilbride. 877—Mahoney v. Mahoney. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Bischoff, J. 2457—Cannon v. Cannon. 724—Oppenheim v. Coe. 677—White v. Jacob. 670—J A Brennan Drilling Co v. Winder. 907—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 981—Berg v. Scott. 371—Coleman v. Lincoln. 798—Samuel v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp. 792—Edelson v. Benenson Realty Co. 3681—Canavan Bros v. Warren. 966—Title Guar & Surety Co v. McNally. 1108—Julius Blen Co v. P J Carlin Const Co. 1105—Press Pub Co v. Gen Accident, Fire & Life Assur Corpn, Lim, of Perth, Scotland. 1106—Sheldon v. Hyde. 1109—Miller v. P, B & W R R. 1111—Werner v. Pelletier. 1115—Chicago Lumber & Coal Co v. Brewer Dry Dock Co. 1119—Reichenback v. Kottler. 1122—Strauss v. Von Tobel. 1125—Silverman v. Lemkay. 1126—Wong v. Taylor. 1131—People, &c, ex rel Spahnerman v. Armband. 1183—Rosenthal Co v. Blaisdell Paper Pencil Co. 1171—Strauss v. Green. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Erlanger, J. 395—Rosenberg v. Levy. 720—Furst v. Revel Realty & Sec Co. 699—Frohlich v. Frey. 555—R J Donovan Co v. Stanley-Gollick Co. 558—San Lac Bottle Co v. Vierengel. 1134—Douras v. Wagner. 1136—Marr v. Huguley. 1137—Frusher v. Vacuum Dyeing Mach Co. 1139—McLachlan v. Funding Co of Am. 1142—Vacuum Dyeing Mach Co v. Frusher. 1143—Bendel v. Cort. 1145—Bigelow Carpet Co v. O'Brien. 1148—Horowitz v. Liverpool, London & Globe Ins Co. 1149—Corsa v. Starrett. 1151—Smith v. Peters. 1152—Conway v. Bernstein. 1155—Goepel v. Kurtz Action Co. 1156—Pultz v. Beyer. 1160—Hardings v. Regal Motor Car Co. 1162—Getty v. Roger Williams Silver Co. 1163—Nathanson v. Blendermann. 1164—Gabeloff v. Lyons. 1166—O B Coates & Co v. Robbins. 1168—Henderson v. Jungman Drug Co. 1170—Amann v. Pantages Circuit & Vaudeville Theatres, Inc. Clear.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Donnelly, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Schmuck, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Estate of Henry Weiler. Wills for probate. Frances Meyer, Hanorah J Kidney, James Buchanan, Mary E Allison, Jeannette L Murphy, James Kennedy, Harry Heuman, Margaret L Luthenberg, Curtis E Pierce, Abraham Mesetole.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. Contested will: 2979—Barbara Haussner (lost will.)

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Green, J. 987—Massel v. Ind Skirt Co. 1373—Flynn v. Hickson. 1176—Van Raalter v. Oppenheim, 764—Drabek v. Mason Seaman Transp Co. 1076—Peller v. Am Bonding Co. 1154—Abramson v. S Sherman Leather Goods Co. 1172—Glen v. Curnen. 1117—Richardson v. U S Fidelity & G Co. 1103—Harrison v. Kleiman. 985—Brady v. Lynch. 1123—Hunfalvy v. Laszlo. 4730½—Grudberg v. Ehret. 1024—Spannhake v. Holcher. 1006—Roth v. Barkin. 1164—Levinkind v. Herrmann. 1167—Hassett v. Maurice O'Meara Co. 1179—Kalintzky v. Mountaindale Park Co. 1180—Fingerhut v. Lenox Casino Co. 1004—Seidman v. Wolf. 898—Wicker v. Rainer. 949—Carter v. Acken Nightingale Const Co. 1042—Bastone v. Whitridge. 502—N Y Frame & Picture Co v. Capitol Fire Ins Co. 562—N Y Frame & Picture Co v. Phoenix Ins Co. 564—N Y Frame & Picture Co v. Virginia F & M Ins Co. 565—N Y Frame & Picture Co v. Liverpool, London & Globe Ins Co. 1038—Holzman v. Spadacani. 1054—Javitz v. Millar. 1066—Schwartz v. Devanny. 1072—Love v. Lichtenfels. 515—Josepha v. Hass. 384—Heller v. Bodensieck. 1182—Patnofsky v. Feinber. 1183—Frank v. Steiber. 1184—Rinder v. Miller. 1185—Kaplan v. Langer. 1187—Jackson v. Whitridge. 1188—Reaf v. Joline. 1189—Schlacht v. Lipschitz. 1190—Brennan v. Joline. 1191—Mehrstein v. Joline. 1192—Coster v. Joline. 449—Garmake v. Llewellyn. 4477½—Benjamin v. Braunstein. 953—Dr. Shoop's Laboratories v. Haeuserman Metal Mfg Co. 696—Menchel v. Palhowitz. 665—Abrams v. Packard. 975—Kashensky v. Roffman. 994—Perrone v. Packard Motor Car Co. 577—Scharff v. Fidelity Casualty Co. 919—Hirschhaut v. Rafter. 4556½—Erde v. Erde. 613—Murray v. Byrnes. 4761½—Johnston v. Harris. 573—Glantz v. Interborough R T Co. 566—Samet v. Mechlowitz. 542—Stehlin, Miller, Hewes Co v. N Y Wholesale F D Ass'n. 990—Cudahy Packing Co v. Hart. 546—Freres v. Brokaw. 929—Rosenberg v. Mangels. 4898½—Hanhart v. Auerbach. 844—Mandelbaum v. Joline. 733—Hauer v. Semel. 1149—Davidson v. Monaghan. 837—Noble v. Van Buren. 508—McGinley v. Interborough R T Co. 1009—Klein v. Star Co. 1158—Miller v. Renken. 1131—Pollak v. Zimmer. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II., case on; Part III., case on; Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., case on; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McAvoy, J. 4565—Slaughter v. Kerner. 4922—Patent Cane & Handle Co v. Epstein. 4931—Bowles v. Pardington. 4932—Singer v. Wolfert. 4714—Realty Supervision Co v. Hirschhorn. 4715—Realty Supervision Co v. Hirschhorn. 4854—Garrett v. American Bonding Co. 4796—Knox v. Perkins. 4934—Nicholas v. Rosenzweig. 4936—Fischer v. Broadway & 51st and 52d Sts Co. 4942—Dewey v. Block. 4943—Shaine v. McEvoy. 4841—Colt v. Demarest. 4723—Marrone v. Capobianco. 4819—Italian Importing Co v. Andres. 4825—Miller v. Bamby. 4901—Wyckoff Adv Co v. Tire Core Co. 4012—Kipp v. Goodrich. 4947—Pecora v. Bonomok. 4956—Fried v. Hayward. 4758—Bucksdorf v. Bender. 4795—Mischug v. Gordon. 4957—Coupe & Wilcox Co v. Fieldsteel. 4157—Wintfeld v. Schwartz. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J. In re Radley—Wilbur Larremore.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Schriefs v. Pirk—Myron Sulzberger. Tax Lien Co v. Timpson—N Taylor Phillips. Sagaritz Co v. Munroe—Henry Hofheimer. Angell v. Haber—Henry J. Goldsmith. Winters v. Brogan—Moses Cowen. Matter of Guigues—William Klein.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Crane, J. 5320—Metcalf v. B H R R. 5322—Goetz v. Nassau R R. 5333—Stadly v. Nassau R R. 5784—Olsen v. Oscar Daniels Co. 5355—Anderson v. Hedden Constn Co. 5359—Painter v. Coney I & B R R et al. 5400—Collins v. Heidenheim et al. 5407—Seigel v. Interborough R T. 5414—Di Giovanni v. Sea Beach R R Co. 5419—McGowan v. Interborough R T. 5421—Conroy v. Peoples Bookbinding Co. 5434—Johnson v. Coney I & B R R. 5438—Fiore v. Brady et al. 5442—5446—Vohs v. Todd. 5450—Long v. Dollard. 5466—Defede v. Libasci. 5462—Donnelly v. Nassau R R. 5466—Daly v. B H R R. 5474—McGovern v. Nassau R R. 5475—Pardenelli v. Gallick. 5477—Carney v. Woolfort. 5478—Skropski v. Am Sugar Refining Co. 5481—Leddy v. Carley. 5482—Sherman v. Central Metal Bed Co et al. 5488—Kromer v. Klett et al. 5489—Lupo v. Coney I & B R R. 5490—Kovalski v. Rogers. 5493—Hallner v. Flushing Poultry Co. 5495—Buck v. Hartman. 960—Dileo v. Lion Brewery. 1428—Carizzo v. N Y, Susq & W R R. 2388, 2389—Grassman v. Seltzer et al. 2440—Deraismes v. Savoye. 2594—Monahan v. Nassau R R. 2889—Sonnenfeld v. Central Park, N & E R R R. 3551—Borckman v. Terry Constn Co. 4047—Ginsburg v. Buick Motor Co et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day: No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 4104—McCloskey v. Lyman et al. 4342—Heffran v. Siems. 2468—Peckins v. Van Siclen Realty Co. 4542—Himer v. National Surety Co. 4598, 4599—Terrance v. Autenreith. 4629—Frankson v. Nassau R R. 4677—Berhalter v. Stair & Finlay et al. 4735—Cohen v. Bloomberg. 4737—Anderson v. Peabody et al. 5070—Ling v. Fox Amusement Co. 5080—Keutler v. Nassau R R. 5185—Elorriaga v. City of N Y. 6455—Societa San Cirricco v. Ferragamo. 6478—Coyne v. Thatcher. 6615—Derbyshire v. Keystone Varnish Co. 9131—Fuzo v. Fuzo. 1493—Lawler v. Wilson. 2070—Ferrara v. Brooklyn Gas Co. 4521—Leavy v. Gill. 4720—Ronsastro v. Bernard et al. 5069—Zippen v. Obermeyer & Liebman Brewery. 5193, 5194—Marzetta v. Lilpman et al. 5207—Yanovsky v. Stillman. 5259—Roberts v. Liebman's Sons Brewery. 5344, 5346—Kammerlohr v. B H R R. 7905, 7906—Phelps v. Kaufman et al. 1612—English v. Steeplechase Co.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Although pressure is low over the lake region, and the entire interior west, fair weather prevailed during the last 24 hours, except in Montana and the districts west of the Rocky Mountains, where there were rains, accompanied by lower temperatures. It is also colder in North Dakota and New England, but elsewhere temperatures have risen.

There is a disturbance over Utah, and another over South Dakota, with general pressure fall in progress to the eastward, indicating unsettled weather with rains or snows Monday in the Central Rocky Mountain region and the Northwest States, and rain Monday night or Tuesday in the plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region. In the East and South fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday.

It will be warmer Monday in the lower lake region and in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and colder in the Northwest and extreme Central West.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate variable, becoming south. Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate variable winds, becoming south, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; moderate south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; moderate south winds.

New England—Fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; moderate variable winds, becoming south.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday cloudy, probably local rains; moderate south to southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	47	40	4 P. M.	49	52
6 A. M.	46	41	6 P. M.	49	48
9 A. M.	45	45	9 P. M.	47	49
12 M.	47	49	11 P. M.	48	48

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 48. Maximum temperature, 53 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday stood at 30.21 inches; at 8 P. M. it showed 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:20—519 West 48th St.; Margaret Rodner.	$50
2:00—725 10th Av.; George Radley.	Trifling
2:43—1,027 E. 220th St.; A. Russell.	Trifling
3:50—114 Forsyth St.; Joseph Suchoff.	$50
6:20—2,200 Amsterdam Av.; C. Wolf.	Trifling
7:00—1,369 5th Av.; Sarah Levine.	Trifling
10:15—83-85 Macdougal St.; F. Trippoli.	Trifling
11:45—146th St. and Gerard Av.; Church "E. Gates	$500
P. M.	
12:45—116 W. 117th St.; W. J. Petrie.	Trifling
12:55—4,359 Park Av.; Abe Monroe.	Trifling
3:40—610 8th Av.; Wong Yung	$25
3:50—1,414 5th Av.; Edward Bush.	Trifling
4:00—63 Norfolk St.; Benjamin Simon.	Trifling
4:35—245 Bleecker St.; C. Siebert.	Trifling
5:10—1,407 5th Av.; Schoenfeldt & Co.	Trifling
5:50—117 Charlton St.; F. Waitkus.	$100
6:15—206 Brook Av.; Morris Kell.	Trifling
8:47—340 East 63d St.; D. Pozzassi.	Unknown
10:10—2,655 8th Av.; James Riley.	Trifling
11:15—434 W. 42d St., Chas. Birchmeyer.	Trifling

Public Notices

MERCHANTS TAKE NOTICE.—To whom it may concern: Please take notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Katherine Kirsch, who is now living apart from me. J. A. KIRSCH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL not be responsible for any bills contracted by my wife, Pearl Roma Sarano, unless approved by myself. GEORGE W. SARANO.

Notice is hereby given Mr. H. GELLER of 308 East 94th St., has sold his grocery store to Mr. SAM GOLDMAN. All creditors come until Monday at noon.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL not be responsible for any debts incurred in my name by any one else but me. CARL BOCKHOLDT.

Lost

LOST.—$3,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company convertible 3½ per cent. bonds, due 1915, Nos. A15548, A24242, A33051 for $1,000 each, and B26374 for $500, with June, 1912, and subsequent coupons attached. Boissevain & Co., 24 Broad St., New York City.

LOST.—Saturday morning, Nov. 9, on Madison Av., between 30th and 41st Sts., gold Oxford eyeglasses, with black ribbon and gold slides. Suitable reward. Return to Paul Meyerwitz, 389 5th Av.

LOST—Friday night, Oct. 8, 100th St., between 6th and Amsterdam Avs., or in Park, small leather pocketbook, two lady's rings; liberal reward. Levitt, 815 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—$20 for mink neckpiece lost Nov. 7 on 5:22 train from Mamaroneck to 125th St., crosstown, Broadway to 97th St. Mrs. J. A. Norton, 244 West 104th St.

LOST—Saturday, Nov. 9, green enamel watch and chain, set with diamonds, Madison Av., between 81st and 93d Sts.; liberal reward. A. K., 10 East 81st St.

LOST—Friday night, diamond-studded, green enameled watch and chain; liberal reward. L. Rose, Marie Antoinette, Broadway and 66th. Apartment 908.

LOST—Gentleman's large diamond ring, probably in 23d St. or 6th Av. (vicinity), Nov. 8, between 12 and 1; liberal reward. G. F. Simpson, 1 Madison Av.

LOST—Pass Book No. 5,971 of The Security Bank of New York, 180 East 72d St., New York City; payment stopped. Please return book to bank.

LOST—Between Globe Theatre and Folies Bergere, heavy old-fashioned garnet ring; heirloom; reward. H. D. Kline, Globe Theatre.

LOST—Diamond chain, after 10 A. M., Oct. 31; liberal reward; no questions asked. Return to T. B. M. Terhune, 156 Broadway.

LOST—Nov. 7, diamond solitaire, in setting; Subway or West 79th St.; reward. Apartment 6E, 315 West 79th St.

LOST—A small diamond bar pin, between 57th and 58th Sts. and Broadway; suitable reward. Rattie, 170 West 73d.

LOST—Friday afternoon, 23d St., lady's gold watch; name inside; reward. F. M. Thompson, 200 West 99th St.

LOST—Black fox stole, in Aeolian Hall, Saturday afternoon; reward. Judd Euclid Hall, 2,345 Broadway.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST.—Oct. 25, Irish terrier, 6 months old; liberal reward. Frank, Cedarhurst, L. I. Telephone 3840.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities

HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT,
Near Borough Hall, Brooklyn.
Must be sold on account of going to Europe; best location in Brooklyn; must be seen to appreciate a bargain; owner made enough to retire; price $3,500; must have all cash; no agents. Address H. R., 602 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

Young college man wants partner with $4,000 for brokerage business; handling particularly public utilities, high-class industrials, mortgage bonds; must be a live wire; preferably with large acquaintance; principals only; no brokers. C 120 Times.

Real estate firm, well established, doing a large rental and brokerage business, requires additional capital; a fine investment is offered with opportunity for position in the company. Collins, Toan & Co., 103 Park Av.

Prominent Broadway haberdasher and manufacturer retiring from active business will consider selling the same to responsible party; long lease; near Herald Square. C 11 Times.

MANAGER for high-class established manufacturing company, requiring $5,000 investment; fully secured; salary and commission; references demanded. Big Business, 22 Times.

One to five thousand dollars invested in a manufacturing plant bound to bring big dividends; officers and Directors of highest repute. Electrical, 21 Times.

ESTABLISHED HIGH CLASS DRESS BUSINESS AND VALUABLE LEASE HELD BY ESTATE; MUST BE DISPOSED OF. C 44 Times.

Desirable propositions are offered to investors with services, requiring from $5,000 to $25,000. Address R 232 Times Downtown.

Enterprises requiring additional capital financed; must stand close investigation. Address R 231 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, Stuyvesant Park.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; excellent home cooking; telephone.

17TH ST., 110 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; reasonable.

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements that are fit to print."

There is no mystery about good help.

One must be a judge of human nature, and know where to find the intelligent and the competent—that is all.

Why not plan to read the Situations Wanted columns of The New York Times every morning as regularly as you read the editorial page? Check two or three advertisements every day and send the advertisers a little form letter asking them to write to you or to call on you or an assistant.

Then you will always be in touch with some one to whom you are anxious to give a trial and when you do need help you will not have to "take what you can get."

Whenever you have a very special need telephone your advertisement to 1000 Bryant.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting seven words to the line in small type, or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agate Line.	Classification.	Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted	$0.20	Help Wanted	$0.15
Boarders and Board Wanted	.20	Horses and Carriages	.25
Business Notices	.30	Lost, Found, Rewards	.30
Business Opportunities	.30	Pianos and Organs	.25
Country Board	.25	Purchase and Exchange	.30
Dogs, Birds, Poultry	.25	Rooms to Let or Wanted	.10
Employment Bureaus	.25	Situations Wanted	.15
For Sale	.25		.25

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Exceptionally large, front room; private bath; steam; excellent table.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding for particular people; unexcelled residentially; centrally located; moderate rates; cuisine served the best; references. 7257 Plaza.

MADISON AV., (839 70th St.)—Large, handsome rooms with board; breakfast in rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 416.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with breakfast; all conveniences; good location.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; excellent table; steam heat; telephone; table guests.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Extra large room second floor; electric light; hot water heat; elegant private bath, &c.; furnished first class; other rooms; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST. 260 WEST, (Alliance House.)—"Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

46TH ST., 300 WEST.—Pleasant, newly decorated rooms, single, double; well heated; telephone; excellent board.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites, private baths; telephones; superior table.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class furnished double rooms; private bath; French board; Subway; telephone.

69TH, 23 WEST, (near Park.)—Fine suite of rooms; heat, electric light, bath; references; gentlemen preferred.

239 WEST 70TH ST.
Furnished rooms; phone; Subway; board optional.

71ST ST., 206 WEST.—Large room, well lighted and heated; attractive furnishings; dressing room; hot water abundant; also sunny, medium-sized room; convenient Subway express station; telephone; references.

72D ST., 207 WEST.—Southern house; desirable double room, second floor; private bath; Winter arrangement.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Very desirable large, small rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining room; reference.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; private bath; high-class accommodations.

72D ST., 263 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; superior table; telephone; references.

73D ST., 102 WEST, (The Spratley.)—Attractive rooms; exceptional meals; table guests; reasonable.

73D, 181 WEST. (Subway.)—Double and hall room; southern exposure; American family; ideal location.

74TH ST., 123 WEST.—Newly furnished; decorated; steam heat, running water; single, en suite; table board.

74TH ST., 131 WEST, (18th year.)—Large, small rooms; private baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; smaller room; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and medium rooms; running water; table boarders taken.

78TH ST., 164 WEST.—Second floor front room; excellent board; refined home; table guests; references.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large sunny room, with board; reasonable.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Exceptionally fine double room; electricity; telephone; home environment; generous table; references.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Select, homelike, reasonable; excellent table, optional; out-of-town guests accommodated.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Handsome second floor front, bath; two other rooms with all conveniences.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath optional; electricity. Schuyler 8397.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, well-appointed rooms; every convenience and comfort; delightful home environment; secluded as private residence. Telephone Schuyler 5326.

88D, 23 WEST.—A room and board; home cooking; Jewish house; references. Schuyler 4837.

84TH, 145 WEST.—Room and board; refined private family; apartment one flight; references. Ogden.

93D ST., 29 AND 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; newly furnished and decorated; well heated; suited for family; rates reasonable; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

93D ST., 128-130 WEST.—Rooms; superior cuisine and service; few table guests accommodate; telephone.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room near Park; "L"; French cuisine; table guests.

94TH ST., 148 WEST, (second floor.)—Beautiful rooms, private bath; good location; table guests accommodated.

95TH ST., 149 WEST.—German family offers handsome rooms, with excellent board; table guests accommodated.

95TH ST., 62 WEST.—German-American family; excellent table accommodations.

97TH, 115 WEST.—Two beautiful connecting rooms; private bath; southern exposure; board optional; telephone.

103D, (cor. West End, 570.)—Large, bright room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; rates moderate.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Private house; large, beautiful rooms, with or without board; references.

105TH ST., 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; absolutely perfect for comfort and convenience; good home table; moderate.

113TH ST., 517 WEST.—Large sunny room in small, refined, private family; board optional. Campbell.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated small, sunny room; excellent table; table guests.

122D, 416 WEST, Opposite Morningside Park.—Exceptional home; south room; showers; reception room; elevator; nutritious home cooking; table guests. Apartment 53.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and medium sized rooms to rent with board.

ACROPOLIS HOTEL, 519 West 123d St.—Rooms, suite or singly; good table board.

EDGECOMBE AV., 226.—In appropriate private house; rates reasonable; Washington Heights. Tel. 6826 Audubon.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 20.—Private American family has beautiful room facing Park; every comfort. Jacobs.

TIRED of boarding houses? Try 226 Edgecombe Av.; light rooms; home cooking; cleanliness; prices moderate; 145th St. "L" and Subway. 'Phone 6826 Audubon.

UPPER WEST END AV.—Exceptional opportunity for party of gentlemen; large, well-furnished rooms; delicious food; American family. 'Phone 5262 River.

Brooklyn.

5 MONTAGUE TERRACE, Heights.—Water view; Subway, five minutes Wall St.; neighborhood, house, table high-class; furnished, unfurnished. 905 Main.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 11, Heights. (Near Subway.)—Large and small rooms; congenial surroundings; moderate prices.

Country Board

A trained nurse, graduate, owning a beautifully situated country house, modern equipment, would like care of one or two delicate or defective children, or two or three aged persons; best of references given and expected. Z 170 Times.

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; convenient, homelike Winter residence; thirty minutes out. Telephone Flushing 290.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH ST., 105 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suite, elevator apartment; subway station; gentlemen; references. Hardy.

42D ST., 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Large rooms, with and without private baths; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Suite, parlor, bedroom; private bath, toilet; handsomely, attractively furnished; heated; electric light; telephone; private family; suitable two men.

58TH ST., near 5th Av.—Elegantly furnished; private bath; electricity; telephone; breakfast. C 16 Times.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; ideal location; board optional; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

Well lighted and handsomely furnished rooms; hotel service; elevator, electric light; $5, $6, $7 per week; $12, $13, $14 with meals. 15 East 11th St.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25—Refined surroundings, beautiful, large rooms; running water, bath; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite for bachelors; electricity; telephone; location unsurpassed; references.

11TH ST., 152 WEST.—Pleasant, large front rooms; quiet house; heat, bath.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, light, clean rooms; modern conveniences; telephone; single room, $3.

14TH ST., 238 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, daintily furnished room; private family; gentlemen. Gosford's bell.

46TH ST., 43 West.—Rooms, large, small, with private bath; refined private house; telephone.

47TH ST., 77 WEST.—Large rooms, running water; quiet house; rents reasonable; neighborhood very convenient.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large steam-heated room, suitable two gentlemen; also two single rooms.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; running water; house strictly first-class; references.

49TH ST., 235 WEST.—Single and double rooms; running water; private baths; telephone; all conveniences.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, sunny room, with bath; private family; gentleman; reference.

52D, 252 WEST.—In small house, newly furnished, decorated large and small room; running water; immaculately kept; bath on floor; reasonable.

52D, 46 WEST.—Furnished suite; very desirable; every convenience; references; telephone.

52D ST., 236 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; suitable couple or two gentlemen. Pierce.

52D ST., 248 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Attractive rooms, large and single.

52D, 46 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without bath; references; telephone.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; every convenience.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Two two-room suites, furnished or unfurnished; private bath; phone. Miller.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Accommodate married couple or gentlemen; quiet, exclusive house, near Subway; telephone.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Comfortable, small, medium room; running water; telephone; private house; convenient Subway.

73D, 112 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, absolutely clean; continuous hot water; all conveniences; references.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Very pleasant, mediumsized room; running water and bath; gentleman preferred.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; running water; private house; telephone; references

73D ST., 101 WEST.—Large room; running water; steam heat; bath, overhead shower. Doherty.

73D, 112 WEST.—Attractive rooms, every convenience; near Subway and "L;" references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; one or two gentlemen; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 143 WEST.—Furnished rooms in private house; attractive and light.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Parlor floor; private residence; entire or part; large, elegant, comfortable; suitable doctor; private kitchenette, electricity, telephone; moderate.

78TH ST., 107 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; all conveniences; private family; reference.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Large, small rooms; comfortable, homelike; elevator, telephone; $4.50 up.

78TH ST., 160 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; private bath; scrupulously clean.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, newly furnished; large, small.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, second floor; private bath, single, en suite; small room; half block from Subway; telephone 8947 Schuyler.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentleman; superior accommodations; large, handsome rooms; high-class, private home; references.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Pleasant large and small rooms; private house; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

81ST ST., 169 WEST.—Good sized heated room; refurnished, second floor; telephone; private family. Horton.

82D ST., 27 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable, sunny room with refined homelike surroundings; breakfast optional; references.

82D, 327 WEST.—Private, semi-detached house; light, warm, large, small; shower; telephone; moderate. Campbell.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Large front room; hot and cold water; convenient to cars; telephone.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room in small, private house; reference required; gentleman; reasonable.

84TH ST., 139 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, suite or single; select parties; Subway, "L." Sutphen.

85TH, 208 WEST.—Large parlor and bedroom; strictly private; references exchanged. Perreau.

86TH ST., 310 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; Subway. 'Phone 7297 Riverside.

91ST ST., 21 WEST.—Large, warm, absolutely clean, comfortably furnished room; private bath; select house.

91ST ST., 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; shower bath; refined private house; references.

91ST ST., 19 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, bath, home comforts; gentlemen only; private family; references.

92D ST., 104 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with use of piano and kitchen; references required. Wyatt.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

93D ST., 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running hot and cold water; handy to four car lines; moderate rates; single or double rooms.

93D, 140 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; suitable one or two gentlemen; "L," Subway.

92D ST., 3 WEST.—Desirable light, sunny front room; elevator apartment; to business woman.

93D ST., 25 WEST.—Newly decorated, desirable, large, small rooms; running water; elevator; telephone, moderate.

96TH ST., 30 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished rooms, suitable for two; all conveniences.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.—Two large rooms, running water, large closets; homelike, clean, comfortable; 'phone.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Large, medium, handsomely furnished, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; Subway, "L"; owner.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable for two; elevator apartment. Grossman.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished floor; bath; all conveniences; large single room; breakfast if desired; telephone; references.

103D ST., 132 WEST.—Comfortable large front room, dressing room; L, Subway; private house. $6.

103D ST., 122 WEST.—Large, choice room, closets, running water, bath, $4.50. Apartment 1.

106TH ST., 38 WEST.—Sunny, heated rooms; private house; near Park; gentlemen; reference; telephone; $2.50.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private family; high-class apartment; gentleman; reasonable. Apt. 3.

113TH, 523 WEST. — Beautifully furnished rooms, well heated; connecting baths; private house; electricity; reasonable.

113TH ST., 622 WEST.—High-class apartment near Riverside Drive; suite, singly. Apartment 31.

114TH, 606 WEST.—Pleasant single room, adjoining bath; all modern conveniences; near Subway.

115TH, 404 WEST.—Well furnished large front room; also single; elevator, electricity. Apartment 24.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive rooms, $3.50; home atmosphere; elevator, telephone. Smith.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive suite, southern exposure; also single rooms; reasonable. Apartment 32.

118TH ST., 415 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite, suitable for two; $7; fine dining room.

119TH, 430 WEST, Apartment 31.—Cozy one or two rooms; exceptional; private. 3350 Morningside.

121ST ST., 509 WEST, (half block east Broadway.)—Beautiful double room; single room also; excellent dining room. See Mr. Yetman.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms; homelike; fine view; elevator; references. Apartment 61.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, private baths, single rooms; running water; hotel service. Pierson.

144TH ST., 550 WEST.—Superior furnished rooms; telephone; Subway; refined people; elevator. Apartment 65.

A.—A.—If you are seeking rooms, with or without board, consult our investigated list. Leland's, 4 West 33d St., (twenty-fifth year.)

A CONGENIAL, responsible gentleman or married couple can find unusually comfortable accommodations in beautifully furnished, quiet, well-cared-for home, near Riverside Drive; large bedrooms, immense closets; running water connecting; large bath; shower, &c.; everything pertaining to comfort and freedom of one's own home; moderate cost. 'Phone 8618 Riverside. Address Comfort, B 129 Times.

A whole floor, private house; two large rooms; furnished or unfurnished; together or separate; connected by dressing room, bath; gentlemen; valet service; 'phone; location 70s. Columbus 1450.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Elegant large, double, single rooms, newly furnished; very select; close to City College; near Subway, "L," cars, steam heat; excellent table; table guests; references.

MORNINGSIDE WEST, 54, (corner 116th St.)—Excellent room, delightful apartment, light housekeeping; Broadway express. Henry.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (127th St.)—Apartment overlooking Hudson; large room; reasonable. Morningside 7028. Button.

THE NEW YORK,
22 West 60th St. Tel. 5891 Columbus.
Single rooms, adjoining bath, $4-$5 weekly. Parlor bedroom, private bath, $5-$15 weekly.

WEST END AV., 758, (Corner 97th.)—Handsomely furnished room, lavatory, large closet, elevator; small private family; gentleman; references. Telephone 6340 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful room; private bath; 91st Subway; private family. Telephone 6752 Riverside.

Unfurnished Rooms—To Rent.

Broadway, 1,947, (66th "L" and Subway Station.)—Studios and rooms, suitable light housekeeping; bath; elevator all time; $15-$75.

98TH ST., 53 WEST.—Six light rooms and bath; rent reasonable.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished

West Side.

GEORGETTE COURT, 315 WEST 113TH ST. $40, 5-room apartments and bath; all modern improvements; elevator service day and night; will decorate to suit tenant. Superintendent on premises. Telephone in each apartment.

107th St., 5 and 7 West.—Very desirable six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $30 to $35. Janitor or Belknap, 204 West 83d St.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
308-310 WEST 18TH ST.
2 ROOMS AND BATH, $32.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

111 WEST 43D ST.
1 & 2 ROOMS, BACHELOR APART'S; $35-$45.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

5 West 16th St., at 5th Av.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments; room and bath, $40-$50.

93D ST., 46 WEST.—Seven very light, large rooms and bath; $50.

East Side.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
N. E. COR. LEX. AV. & 34TH ST.
2 AND 3 ROOMS AND BATH, $35-$50.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.

Furnished

BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM APARTMENT ON WEST END AVENUE, NEWLY FURNISHED, INCLUDING LINEN AND CHINA. ROOMS ALL LIGHT. RENT $200 A MONTH. M. N., BOX 106, 617 6TH AV.

For rent furnished, 7 rooms and bath. 2 maids' rooms; 127 West 58th Street.

High-class three rooms, kitchenette and bath; most comfortable downtown home; desirable for small family or bachelors; steam after 11. Tripp, 139 East 50th St.

A.—A.—Those seeking furnished apartments should consult our select, investigated list. Leland & Co., 4 West 33d St. (25th year.)

77TH, 109 WEST.—One room, bath, kitchenette, furnished, unfurnished; service, light, telephone included.

Two fine rooms and private bath. 20 East 69th St., corner Madison Av.; $50 monthly.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

BUNGALOW, FURNISHED, FOR RENT, Indian River, 45 miles north of Palm Beach. Apply W. A. England, 92 William St., New York City, or G. England, Walton, Florida.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

25c. a line.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 MONTHS FOR $5.00
and upwards. We also have them to sell. All makes. All prices. Latest models. Fully guaranteed. Liberal allowances for machines taken in exchange. Send for catalogue.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.
19 Barclay St. | 300 Broadway,
Tel.—6353 Cortlandt. | Tel.—2640 Worth.
345 Broadway. Tel.—5408 Franklin.

SAMPLE MILLINERY AT RETAIL. LESS THAN DEPARTMENT STORE PRICES. LAFAYETTE MILLINERY CO., FIFTH FLOOR OPPENHEIM-COLLINS BUILDING, 59 WEST 34TH ST.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filling cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, wardrobes. Nethan's, 102 Worth St., near Broadway.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 398 Broadway.

Excellent typewriters rented; three months, $4.50; cash bargains; repairing. Durant-McLean Co., 265 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs

Steinway mahogany upright piano, 50 years last order; will sell for $175, $10 less than cost. Address Steinway, Box 1,000 Times Downtown.

Help Wanted, Female

A CAPABLE young woman able to take full charge of retail book and stationery store; must know the business. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary wanted, L. O., 3,525 Broadway, advertising office.

AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS to assist with chamberwork in apartment; two in family; city references required. Call Monday morning 7th floor, 88 Central Park West, corner 69th St.

A WELL EDUCATED woman, over 30, possessing a pleasing personality, capable of earning over $30 weekly, to demonstrate a child's course to members of mothers' clubs, &c.; one who can travel preferred. Salary and railroad expenses. The Cloyes-Lyon Co., 110 West 34th.

EARNEST, refined ladies wishing to earn $25 to $75 a week interviewing mothers of school children in behalf of an important educational movement; work dignified and pleasant; indorsed enthusiastically by leaders of thought everywhere; experience unnecessary, but sufficient intelligence to advocate a cause is requisite; teachers or Normal graduates preferred; New York or traveling; railroad expenses and salary to beginners. Call mornings only. Do not come afternoons except after 5. Dixon-Rucker Co., 303 5th Av., Room 714.

EXCLUSIVE SCHOOL offers a $36 course in stenography, touch-typewriting, and business routine, &c., to young girl in exchange for light services; three months' course; highest references will be given and required. B 157 Times.

FITTER ON DRESSES AND SUITS TO GO TO SYRACUSE TO A FIRST-CLASS SPECIALTY STORE; GOOD POSITION. APPLY SAMUEL FLOERSHEIMER & BRO., 31 WEST 27TH ST., MONDAY MORNING.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent and experienced; good opportunity for worker. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Z 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman not under 25; wages, $15. Call Monday and Tuesday, 1 to 3, 251 7th Av., corner 24th St., the Seymour Co.

WANTED—A thoroughly reliable woman for general housework in Plainfield, N. J., one competent to take entire charge of house, cook, and if necessary plan meals for a family of two; a good home. Address Box 36, 90 William St., City.

WANTED—Young woman as visiting companion to nervous invalid. Mrs. L. J. Hutchinson, Linden Av., Englewood, N. J.

Help Wanted, Male

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—The Chauffeur Magazine wants three high-grade men with recognized records for its display and classified departments; permanent connection with high rate of commission. 150 Nassau St.

AGENTS WANTED—Those who have had experience in writing industrial insurance, and who can sell life, sick, and accident policies; no lapses; commission and salary-bonus. Apply Room 502, 253 Broadway.

BOY over 16 years old for night work; hours 5:30 to 12:30; salary $5.00 weekly to start; must be bright and ambitious. Address Advancement, 41 Times.

EXPERIENCED paint salesman for paint specialty line; salary or commission; reference required. C 137 Times.

HIGH-GRADE experienced specialty salesman; salary or commission; best references required. C 138 Times.

PRINTING OFFICE wants young man for clerical work in office; must have experience; good opportunity for future; state particulars. C 83 Times.

SALESMAN
LEADER WAIST CO.,
14-16 WEST 17TH ST.,
manufacturing good, strong line of silk and chiffon waists at $16.50 to $27, is open for salesman to carry our line as side line for all territories.

SALESMEN to represent sick and accident insurance company; largest commissions paid; experienced men only need apply. Suite 914, 150 Nassau St.

SALESMEN wanted for high-grade misses' and children's dresses, for New York and Middle West. Saull Bros. & Co., 13 East 17th St.

SALESMAN to sell Waltham watches, $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience not necessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SOLICITORS.—Latest invention; required in every office; big money commission. G. H. Mitchell, 206 Broadway.

SOLICITOR for Brooklyn business school; evening work only; one speaking Jewish preferred. X 12 Times.

UMBRELLAS.—New York manufacturing concern, making a line of medium-grade umbrellas, can offer a good opportunity to two experienced salesmen in the umbrella trade selling to jobbers and department stores; exclusive lines; right values; sure success with men capable of doing business; commission basis; liberal drawing allowed. Box C 89 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 2d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—Ambitious young man to represent and sell automobile supplies. Address Universal Motor Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Ladies' tailors, to work on plain and fancy coats; open shop. Apply Simcox, 535 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN, about 25 years old, wanted in publication office of metropolitan daily for clerical work; hours, midnight to 8:30 A. M. Address, giving experience, reference, and salary expected, T 40 Times.

Situations Wanted
Female

A LADY would like to obtain a position with refined lady as companion or private secretary; would not object to traveling; is musically inclined and can give high-class references. Address Carrie P. Merritt, Penn Yan, N. Y.

AFTERNOON and evening work desired as nurse, teacher, stenographer, or anything else, for home and small salary. Miss C., 97 Times.

A RELIABLE woman wishes cleaning Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays. Advertiser, 225 West 16th St.

COMPANION.—An American girl wishes position; experienced; references. Miss Boothe, 2,240 Aqueduct Av., city.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes ladies' children's dresses reasonable. Mme. Juliet, 126 East 12th St., 408 Stuyvesant.

COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER wishes engagement in good hotel; can give high-class references; New York or South; willing to accept position in large private house to take full charge. C 54 Times.

CONSCIENTIOUS and capable young woman wishes position as housekeeper; excellent manager; city; references. C 141 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter, fitter; alterations a specialty; $2.50 daily. Phone 5120 Morningside, Apt. 43.

DRESSMAKER, children's clothes, wishes home work. A. Johnson, 242 West 146th St.

EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHER.—Accustomed to responsibility, desires position as secretary; understands bookkeeping and office work; knowledge of German. R 241 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED, refined German, conscientious, obliging, wishes position as companion, maid or care of children; exceptional references. C 40 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Excellent, economical cook, waiting, laundry; capable manager, marketer, &c.; will do all work of an apartment; present employer can be seen. Address Competent, Apt. 74, 439 Manhattan Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Young woman wishes position assist with or do general housework; no washing; plain cooking; good home in pre

BRONX REPUBLICANS IN POLITICAL SNARL

Right of Old County Committee to Reorganize Without Primaries Is Protested.

PROBLEM FOR BOTH PARTIES

Republicans Go Ahead Despite the Law and Name Officers for New Organization.

Members of the Republican organization above the Harlem are in a quandary to-day as to the exact status of the men who at the last primaries were elected members of the Executive and County Committees. At that time the Bronx was a portion of New York County, and, therefore, the executive member from each Assembly district and the members of the County Committee in each district were under the election laws chosen as members of the New York Republican County Committee.

Last Tuesday, as the result of the referendum vote on the Bronx County bill, that borough became an independent county, so that the Executive and General County Committee members no longer have membership in the New York County Republican Committee, inasmuch as their respective districts are no longer a part of New York County. The question has therefore arisen as to whether they have any legal right to organize themselves as members of the committee of a county which did not exist at the time of the last primaries, and to which they have not been legally elected.

This puzzling question will also confront the Democratic organizations of those Assembly districts which lie in the Bronx, but the Republicans were the first to stumble across the knotty problem as the result of a meeting of County Committee members, which was called last Saturday night, to perfect a new and separate county organization for the Bronx. Incidentally, the Republican leaders are divided among themselves as the result of the manner in which this meeting was called.

The call was issued Friday morning, and was signed by William H. Ten Eyck, leader of the lower half of the Thirty-second Assembly District; Albert B. Simmonds, leader of the Thirty-third Assembly District; John J. Knewitz, leader of the upper part of the Thirty-second Assembly District, and Frank J. Bowers, leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District, only a small portion of which is in the Bronx. Thomas W. Whittle, leader of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, and Ernest W. Bradbury, leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, did not sign the call, and were not even consulted about the meeting. The first they knew about it, so they indignantly declared last night, was when they received the notices on Friday.

The members who assembled to perfect the organization of a County Committee numbered about 150. The meeting was held at 2973 Third Avenue and only the names of the members from the Thirty-second and Thirty-third districts were printed under the official notice, together with the names of the four executive members mentioned above.

The meeting was a stormy one from start to finish, but the fact on which had summoned it persisted in organizing as the Bronx County Republican Committee over the protest of Douglas Mathewson, Deputy Controller of the City, Thomas W. Whittle, executive member from the Thirty-fifth Assembly District and all the members of the General Committee from that district.

Mr. Mathewson raised the point that the meeting was illegal on the ground that the election law specifies that a county committee must be elected at the primaries of that county, and that the primaries in Bronx County as such had never been held. Mr. Mathewson presented a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five of the executive members from the Bronx to consider the question as to the legality of the proceedings, and to report on Jan. 6 next at a general meeting.

The resolution was defeated after a bitter debate, and the following officers of the so-call d "County Committee" were elected: Chairman, John J. Knewitz; first Vice President, Ernest W. Bradbury; Secretary, Charles L. Halberstadt, and Treasurer, Charles W. Berrian.

The disgruntled faction, which was not consulted as to the meeting, and which was inadequately represented although a legal quorum was present, believes that it scents in the action of its opponents a scheme to prevent fusion against Tammany Hall in the election next Fall.

When Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, was questioned about the matter last night, he laughed.

"I haven't anything to do with their county organization," he observed, "but I should say that a very nice point of law is involved. The men who called the meeting were duly elected at the primaries, but it was before the Bronx was a county. Surely they have some standing. They are no longer members of the New York County Committee, because the districts which they represent are no longer in this county. However, I know all of the Republican district leaders in the Bronx, and I am certain that none of them will do anything to prevent fusion against Tammany Hall if the Republican Party in the city desires fusion and if their own constituents favor it when the time comes. Whatever they do as concerns their own county ticket is their own business."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Four Incoming Transatlantic Liners.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CARONIA (Liverpool)—Mrs. F. P. Allen, Miss M. P. Allen, J. R. Andrews, Mrs. C. H. Armfield, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Banett, E. T. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Boyle, J. P. Bland, Mrs. A. Bowman, Mrs. R. C. H. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bromley, Miss M. Byron, John R. Cornell, H. G. Chatain, A. E. L. Chollen, Miss Louise Watson Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Mervyn Crawshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Crompton, Miss Blanche Dennis, Mlle. Gaby Deslys, F. S. Ferguson, Mrs. W. H. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. E. Garnett, Miss M. K. Gibson, C. R. Grace, Mrs. C. W. Graham, Miss Ada Greaves, H. P. Hayward, H. W. Laurence, Col. P. A. Kenver, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Litchfield, James McCormack, Mrs. Oliphant Morrison, Lieut. R. M. Steward Richardson, Miss E. M. Schell, Mrs. Tina Leiner-Bachner, Miss L. Walker, J. R. Webb, and Col. J. J. Riley.

CALEDONIA (Glasgow)—Mrs. T. S. Easton, Mrs. Helen Hanbridge, Miss Jane W. Harvey, Miss M. R. Johnston, Mrs. May Adelaide Sharp, Miss Myra A. Sharp, Frank Percy Wild, and Miss Helen Williams.

PRETORIA (Hamburg)—Mrs. Marie Baumann, Paul Blauert, Miss Louise Brandes, Eugene Burner, Willis C. Chapin, Mrs. Emma Harris, and Miss Selma Walter.

CYMERIC (Liverpool)—C. Anderson, F. Andrews, Mrs. M. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Baber, Henry Bazett, Mrs. E. Betts, Mrs. A. Bolton, Mrs M. A. Brown, Miss M. Butler, R. W. Chapman, H. A. Clarkson, Dr. Craig, Mrs. E. E. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Evans, W. J. Ewing, Miss Elizabeth Fairbrother, Miss C. Farnham, A. Heynes, Mrs. B. Harvey, Miss E. F. Hughes, J. P. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, Miss R. C. Morgan, Andrew Thompson, Joseph Tyson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Valley, Miss A. M. Wade, Miss M. Wihart, G. F. Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Wright.

DYING AFTER AUTO CRASH.

Motor Driven by Thomas T. Reid Hits a Telephone Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 10.—Thomas T. Reid of 47 South Mountain Avenue, was probably fatally injured this evening when the automobile which he was driving and in which he was riding alone, crashed into a telephone pole while it was descending a hill in Undercliff Road in the southern part of this town.

The automobile struck the pole with such force that the pole was broken in two. The automobile was wrecked and Reid was thrown out. He was removed to the office of Dr. James S. Brown, where he recovered consciousness after an hour and a half. He was then taken to his home. Mr. Reid is connected with the Dunbar Box Company of New York City and he is a member of the Montclair Golf Club and the Baltusrol Golf Club. He has lived in Montclair for many years. Mr. Reid purchased the auto in which he was hurt yesterday. In coming down the hill in Undercliff Road the machine skidded.

TELL OF TUBERCULOSIS WORK

Efforts of Jewish Society Praised at Convention Here.

The Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, which is holding its eighth annual meeting in New York this week, had three sessions yesterday and heard addresses from Borough President McAneny, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, Abram I. Elkus, and others.

Mr. McAneny spoke at the morning meeting, which was at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street. He expressed his hearty sympathy with the work of the society, and said that he believed it to be the most important institution in this country having as its object the cure of tuberculosis. "Its special significance," he declared, "lies in the fact that it has stirred other institutions and municipalities to a realization of the fact that not only must tuberculosis in its incipient stage be cured, but even the consumptive in the last stages of the disease should be placed in a sanatorium. Those in the final stage are much more apt to convey the disease to other people, and they should be especially well guarded."

At the same session Mr. Elkus spoke on the social and moral importance of the study and cure of tuberculosis. Joseph Barondess, Mrs. S. Sarnoff, and Dr. Philip Hillkowitz, President of the society, also spoke. Another session at 2 o'clock, held at the same place, was given up to reports of the officers.

Public School 62, at Hester and Essex Streets, housed a meeting of the society at 8 o'clock last evening. Joseph Barondess presided and Dr. Jacobi delivered the principal address. Another feature of this meeting was an illustrated lecture by Dr. C. D. Spivak, the Secretary. The convention will continue until Tuesday evening, ending with a dinner at the Tuxedo Hotel, in Madison Avenue.

The Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society has a membership of nearly 25,000, and there are more than 200 delegates at the convention.

WORK OF JEWISH COMMITTEE.

Members Hear of Race's Progress in Many Directions.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon, with forty members in attendance from different parts of the country. The educational and religious problems of the race and immigration and the agricultural activities of the Jews in America were among the topics discussed. The committee also took up the report of the United States Immigration Commission.

The report of the Jewish Community showed that an effort was being made to combat the evil of "mushroom synagogues" by providing more suitable places of worship for the poor Jew. Progress was also reported in the educational work of the community. Three model schools had been established, and college men had been interested in Jewish education, the report said.

The committee, in its report, announced that a bureau of information and investigation had been established to investigate and, if possible, find a way to check the increase of criminal activities in congested districts.

The report on agriculture showed that a great advance had been made by Jews as farmers. Some 3,718 Jewish families own farms worth $22,194,335, and more than 18,000 members of the race are employed on farms.

Judge Mayer Sulzberger, for five years President of the committee, resigned his office, and yesterday Louis Marshall of this city was elected to succeed him. Other officers elected were: Julian W. Mack and Jacob H. Hollander, Vice Presidents, and Isaac W. Bernheim, Treasurer. Executive Committee, to serve three years, Cyrus Adler, Julian W. Mack, L. Magnes, Jacob H. Schiff, and A. Leo Weil. Among those at the meeting were Judge Nathan Bijur, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes, the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes, Judge Leon Sanders, Judge Mayer Sulzberger, and Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia, Col. Isaac M. Ullman of New Haven, Conn., and A. Leo Weil of Pittsburgh.

FALL KILLS JACOB LORSCH.

Autopsy Shows That Lawyer Had a Depressed Fracture of Skull.

Jacob Lorsch, a lawyer, who had an office at 64 Wall Street and lived at 268 Lenox Avenue, died in the Polyclinic Hospital last night from a fractured skull, received, it is believed, when he fell and his head struck the stoop of 254 West Forty-fifth Street early Wednesday morning.

Policemen Scheedy of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was told that a man was sitting on the stoop apparently in a dazed condition, and when the officer arrived there he found Lorsch unconscious. Dr. Oler removed the lawyer to the hospital, where he later recovered consciousness, and said he had fallen against the stoop.

Coroner Feinberg and his physician, Dr. Weston, performed an autopsy on the body late last night and found that Lorsch had a depressed fracture of the skull. There was no outward appearance of injury. Coroner Feinberg said he had no doubt that death was accidental. Lorsch was unmarried. He was a graduate of the Columbia Law School and the College of the City of New York, and was 46 years old.

WON'T SIT ON AUTO CASES.

Sunday Not the Day, Says Magistrate, Which Puzzles Policemen.

Magistrate Murphy, in the West Side Court, startled two patrolmen from the Traffic Squad yesterday by announcing that in the future he would hear no more cases of automobile violations on Saturday or Sunday. He pointed out that court was held on those two days only to keep the calendar free from minor cases and to provide some disposition for cases of immediate needs. The policemen were puzzled, because it is a department order that arraignments shall be made on the day following arrests at the latest.

The smoking nuisance appeared twelve times in the Harlem Court, and each time Magistrate McQuade imposed a two-dollar fine. A dozen similar cases in the Jeferson Market Court were disposed of by Magistrate O'Connor with three-dollar fines.

KING WILLIAM IV VOP SCOTCH WHISKY

Quality Never Varies

CENTENARIANS VISIT THE NEW HOME SITE

A Baby of 87 and One Real Grown-Up of 108 Wheeled Up Fifth Avenue in Automobiles.

OUT ON THEIR FIRST RIDE

All Inmates of the Old Home of the Daughters of Jacob and Anxious to See the New.

Sixteen old men and women, ranging in age from 87 to 108 years, motored up to the Bronx yesterday afternoon just to look over and bless the site of a new building, the completion of which some of them, certainly, perhaps all of them, will never live to see. The building is to be a home for the aged, built by the Daughters of Jacob. Those who made the pilgrimage were all inmates of the home at 302 D East Broadway.

Recently the directors of the Daughters of Jacob bought thirty-six lots in One Hundred Sixty-seventh Street, between Teller and Findley Avenues. The total cost of the new home which they are to build will exceed $350,000, of which $70,000 has been subscribed. The present quarters will accommodate only 185 inmates while the new home will provide for 500.

The new building has naturally been of great interest among the old people and many of those more advanced in years had expressed a desire to look on the place where it would some day stand. Albert Kruger, Superintendent of the home, thereupon made the necessary arrangements and it was decided to go up in automobiles, which Max Schwartz, known over on the East side as "the Mayor of Houston Street," generously provided.

When the cars drew up before the door of the home yesterday some difficulty arose about making the start. None of the old people had ever ridden in an automobile before. They wanted to know if it went by steam, and how fast it could go, and a hundred other things. Their fears were finally quieted and they all got in, but as soon as the motors started, Zussman Golden, 104 years old, got thoroughly frightened and decided not to go after all. The whole trip was very wonderful to them all and few words were spoken on the way. They gazed in silent wonder at the Fifth Avenue crowds and the houses along that thoroughfare.

Their destination reached, they all got out—all except Ettel Polansky, aged 108, and her nephew, Moses Leiserowitz, 87, the baby of the party. The ascent of the little hill where the home will stand was a little too much for Mrs. Polansky and she refused to allow her nephew to leave her.

Alta Silberman, young at the age of 107, was fully equal to the task of making the climb, and he was accompanied by Mendel Lerner, for thirty-six years a soldier in the Russian Army and now retired in his ninety-third year. With tears in their eyes the old men and women knelt and prayed for the completion of the new building, and asked the Lord's blessing upon the work.

"May a gold mine be found here when they begin to dig, so that all the money needed will be obtained," was the prayer of one woman.

On the site stands a little stone house which, according to the residents of that neighborhood, has quite a historical significance. It was there, they say, that Jefferson Davis came to attend a wedding and remained for two weeks' shooting in that vicinity. There also Frances Hodgson Burnett lived and wrote her "Little Lord Fauntleroy." The house was built in 1860, and in the Bronx it is considered very old, but Alta Silberman could remember twice as long ago as that.

After the old people had been there about an hour Dr. Wolfahrt, who went along in case of an emergency, decided that it was time to make a start for home. So they left, going back by a different route, if possible still more wonderful in their eyes than the one by which they had come.

Gave 900,000 Pounds of Ice to Poor.

Through the Babies' Welfare Association 900,000 pounds of ice was dispensed among poor families for their babies in Greater New York during the months of July, August, and September. Through the Summer ice was given to 2,852 families. The donors of the fund, who withheld their names, were prepared to give twice this amount of ice. There are now recorded by the Board of Health 582 fewer deaths of infants under 1 year than for the same period last year.

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LYCEUM West 45th St. Eve. 8:20 Sharp. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Miss Billie Burke in A. W. Pinero's Best Comedy. THE "MIND THE PAINT" GIRL.

GARRICK 35th St., off B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. John Mason in the powerful play THE ATTACK by Henry Bernstein, author of "The Thief."

CRITERION B'way & 44 St. SEATS THURS. NEXT MONDAY—HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS Rupert Hughes' New Farce, WHAT AILS YOU? FUNNIER THAN "EXCUSE ME."

HARRIS W. 42d St. Eve. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Thurs. Mat. 50c to $1.50. "ROARS OF LAUGHTER." —World. A Rich Man's Son "James Forbes' Best Comedy."—Telegraph

FULTON 46 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. THE A CELESTIAL SUCCESS!! YELLOW JACKET

HUDSON W. 44 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. LAST WEEK HELEN WARE in "TRIAL MARRIAGE" Nov. 19 Mrs. Fiske in The Highroad

PARK 59 St. & Columbus Circle. THURS. NIGHT, 8:15. SEATS NOW "The Gypsy" Romantic operetta, by PIXLEY & LUDERS.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WEDNESDAY MATINEE BEST SEATS $1.50. Franz Lehar's Musical Romance. THE Count OF Luxembourg

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Last Word in Musical Comedy. OH! OH! DELPHINE

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GAIETY Broadway & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15, (First Time,) C. O. D. A New American Farce by Frederic Chapin.

GLOBE B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Last Week at This Theatre. OUR WIVES with HENRY KOLKER. Mon., Nov. 18—SIMONE in "The Paper Chase."

CENTURY THEATRE 62nd St. & 8th Av. Phone 8830 Col. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Oyez! Oyez! or Its Chinese Synonym! See The Biggest Show in New York! Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Popular Prices 25c to $1.50. The PIERRE LOTI-JUDITH GAUTIER Spectacle THE DAUGHTER OF HEAVEN

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To-night, at 8.—Manon Lescaut. Lucrezia Bori (debut), Duchene; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Conductor, Polacco (debut).

Wed., at 8.—Tannhaeuser. Destinn, Fremstad; Slezak, Well, Witherspoon, Reiss, Hinshaw, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.

Thurs. at 8.—Gioconda. Destinn, Homer, Duchene; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Con., Polacco.

Fri, at 8.15:—Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martin, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Sturani.

Sat. Mat. at 1:30.—Goetterdaemmerung. Fremstad, Homer, Fornia, Alten, Sparkes; Burrian, Griswold, Well, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.

Next Week. Mon., at 8.—Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson (debut), Fornia; Jorn, Goritz, Didur, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.

Tues., Nov. 19, at 8.—Phila.-Ch'go. Opera Co.—Hamlet. Zeppili, Cisneros; Titta Ruffo (debut), Huberdeau, Scott, Warnary, Nicolay. Gen'l Mus. Dir. Campanini.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SAT. EVE., NOV. 16, RIGOLETTO. Bori, Maubourg; Umberto Macnez (debut), Amato, Rothier. Cond., Sturani. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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39th St. Thea. 39th, nr. B'way. Beginning To-night at 8:15. ANNIE RUSSELL'S Old English Comedy Co. in "She Stoops to Conquer."

48TH ST. THEA. 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:15. Beginning TOMORROW NIGHT LEW FIELDS Presents WILLIAM COLLIER in a new Play, NEVER SAY DIE By W. H. Post and William Collier.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Beginning WED. EVE. A new musical play THE RED PETTICOAT With HELEN LOWELL

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. 39th, bet. B'way & 5 Av. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. READY MONEY

BROADWAY Thea. B'way & 41st. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. Damrosch-Irwin Comic Opera, THE DOVE OF PEACE

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed and Sat. at 2. Wm. Faversham Presents JULIUS CAESAR Cast Includes: Mr. Faversham, Frank Keenan, Tyrone Power, Fuller Mellish, Miss Julie Opp.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Thur. & Sat. LITTLE WOMEN

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. THE MERRY COUNTESS

William Collier's COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50. Mat. To-m'w. $1.50. First Added Attraction Tuesday MATINEE TO-MORROW Best Seats $1.50 Granville Barker's London Co. in Fanny's First Play

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Auction Sale of Seats FOR OPENING NIGHT FRI., Nov. 15, 3.30 P. M. AT THE HALL. Auctioneers—MARIE DRESSLER, NORA BAYES, WILLIAM COLLIER, FRANK DANIELS, JACK NORWORTH and others. Seats 8 weeks in advance for performances other than the premier so on sale at the Hall. THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 9 A. M.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Beginning THURS. NIGHT First Mat. Sat. The Great Drury Lane Theatre London Success, THE WHIP 500 ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.00.

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REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats Wed. & Sat. 2:15. William Elliott and David Belasco present THE GOVERNOR'S LADY